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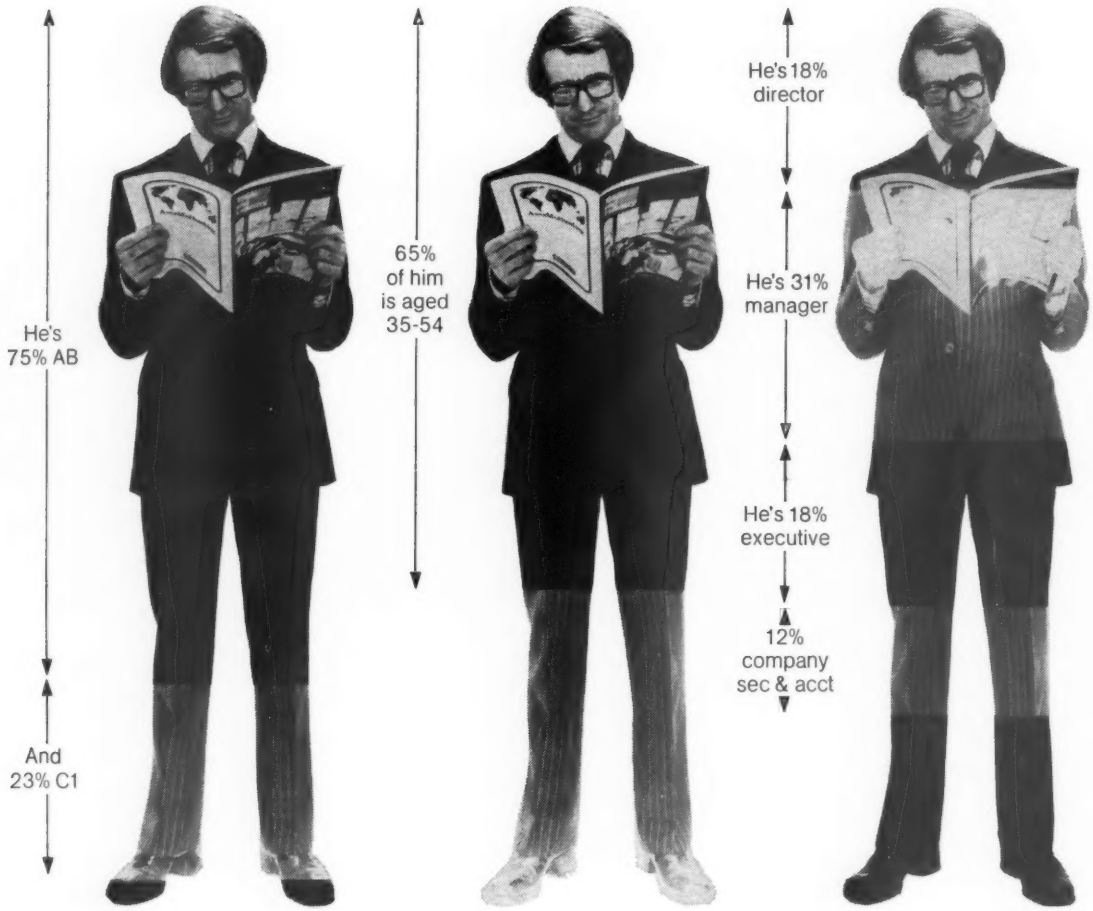

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Trade and Industry

20 June 1975

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection

A new round of multilateral negotiations within the basic framework for world trade – the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) – was started in Geneva recently. Britain, like all Community Member States, is represented in the negotiations – sometimes called the Tokyo Round – by the EEC Commission.

Trade and Industry

Incorporating the Board of Trade Journal

Volume 19. No. 12.

Pages 665 to 728. 20 June 1975.

Price 20p. Net subscription post inclusive, £15.34

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Advertisements: T. G. Scott & Son Ltd., 1 Clement's Inn, London WC2A 2ED. Tel: 01-242 6264 or 01-405 4743.

Subscriptions: HMSO PO Box 569, London SE1. 01-928 6977 ext. 472

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We regret that owing to the continuing dispute in the printing industry, some items have been omitted and others held over.

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Home News

Government stand at 'Offshore Europe '75' Exhibition, Aberdeen

Five Government departments and two Government agencies will be combined in a single stand at the 'Offshore Europe '75' Exhibition in Aberdeen in September to underline their support for an increasing United Kingdom capability in the offshore supplies market.

The Government team at the exhibition will be:

Department of Energy (Offshore Supplies Office)
Scottish Office
Department of the Environment (Hydraulics Research Station)
Department of Industry (Marine Technology Support Unit, Warren Spring Laboratory, National Engineering Laboratory, National Physical Laboratory)
Ministry of Defence (Navy)
Health and Safety Executive
Employment Service Agency

The exhibition will be the largest for the offshore industry ever held in Europe.

The Government is anxious to raise British firms' share of the offshore supplies market, which is now worth about £1,000 million a year in the UK sector of the Continental shelf. The world offshore supplies market is worth about three times as much again.

The joint stand is a mark of the Government's determination to establish and maintain a viable UK offshore supplies industry; to promote the development of the UK's export capacity to compete in this very valuable market, and to ensure that Britain's offshore oil and gas industries operate as safely and efficiently as possible.

A booklet outlining the respective roles of Government departments in the development of Britain's offshore resources will be available on the stand.

Air Travel Reserve Fund advice

Further advice to those who lost their holidays due to the failure of some air travel organisers last year is being given by the Department of Trade.

A free leaflet, available from travel agents and Citizens' Advice Bureaux, tells people who lost their holidays last year, that they should send details of their claim either to the new Air Travel Reserve Fund Agency, or the liquidator of the firm with which they booked their holidays.

The leaflet lists the names and addresses of the liquidators of companies like Clarksons, Halcyon, Apal, Kentways, Airfair, Tabberer, and 'Western Jet'.

It says that people who booked with these companies through a travel agent should check that full details of their claim have been sent to the appropriate liquidator. But if they had not heard from the liquidator by 16 June the advice contained in the leaflet is to send details of the claim direct to the liquidator.

A second leaflet gives details of how the Air Travel Reserve Fund Act provides additional protection to air travel bookings.

The two leaflets are 'Claims and Payments 1974-75' (ATRF 2), and 'Improved Protection for Air Travel Booking' (ATRF 1).

The Air Travel Reserve Fund Act received Royal Assent on 22 May 1975.

New insurance regulations

New regulations published by the Department of Trade on 18 June will require information to be given to the Secretary of State for Trade about people who are intending to become controllers of existing insurance companies.

This information will, for the first time, enable the Secretary of State to decide in advance whether a prospective controller can be considered a fit person for the job.

Under the regulations the Secretary of State must, if he is minded to find a prospective controller unfit, inform him so as to allow representations to be made.

The regulations are due to come into effect on 16 September.

Gerald Kaufman becomes Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry

The Prime Minister has appointed Gerald Kaufman to be Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry. From March 1974 he was Parliamentary Under-Secretary in the Department of the Environment with special responsibility for housing and construction.

Mr. Kaufman, who is 44, was educated at Leeds Grammar School and Queen's College, Oxford. A journalist by profession, he was on the political staff of the *Daily Mirror* from 1955 to 1964 and was then political correspondent of the *New Statesman* from 1964 to 1965 when he became Parliamentary press liaison officer with the Labour Party. He remained in the latter position until 1970 when he was elected Member of Parliament for Manchester Ardwick, his present constituency.

Mr. Michael Meacher, formerly joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, has been appointed to the Department of Health and Social Securities.

Historic days for North Sea oil

Dawn breaks over the North Sea as Graythorp II – the world's largest oil platform – heads for its sinking position in the Forties Field. BP hopes to be able to start early production from this platform because Laing Offshore completed it in a record 11 months, four weeks ahead of schedule. On 15 June the platform was winched out of its construction basin at Hartlepool. The 470 ft. long, 20,000 ton platform is carried on a 12,000 ton flotation raft. The monster was constructed at Graythorp 50 weeks from the handover of Laing's first platform, Graythorp I. The total tonnage of steel in the structure and raft is four times that of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, and when complete with deck sections and drilling rig the platform will be 690 ft. high, taller than the Post Office tower in London and more than twice the height of Big Ben. At the Graythorp yard Laing Offshore has already started work on a 600 ft. high production platform for Burmah's Thistle Field, expected to be completed in the spring or early summer 1976.

Below: The day British oil flowed. Another historic moment for North Sea oil – 11 June – as the tanker *Theogennitor* begins to load the first oil from the British sector of the North Sea. The oil was being pumped to the surface from the Argyll Field, 180 miles offshore, by the semi-submersible rig 'Transworld 58'. After loading it was delivered to the Isle of Grain refinery in the estuary of the River Thames where it arrived on 18 June. The Argyll Field, discovered in 1971, is operated by Hamilton Brothers consortium and production is expected to yield around 40,000 barrels a day when fully operational.

Safety zone for offshore installations

A new safety zone surrounding a fixed offshore installation on the United Kingdom continental shelf was designated in an Order published on 11 June.

The Order, laid before Parliament under the Continental Shelf Act 1964, forbids ships of all nationalities to go within 500 m. of the installation concerned, except with the permission of the Secretary of State, for Energy or,

in connection with repair to submarine cables or pipelines;

to provide services or transport to or from the installation;

to perform duties relating to the safety of navigation;

when carrying out movements to save life or property;

owing to bad weather, or when in distress.

All 33 fixed installations at present employed in the exploitation of the UK continental shelf are now protected by a designated safety zone.

The installation protected by the Order is an exposed location single buoy mooring in the Auk oil field. Its registered owner is Shell UK Exploration and Production Co. Ltd., and its designation is 30/16AT-1.

The Order will take effect on 2 July 1975, subject to Parliamentary approval. Penalties for contravening it are, on summary conviction, a fine not exceeding £100, or imprisonment for up to three months, or both, and on conviction on indictment to an unlimited fine, or imprisonment for up to one year, or both.

Notes

Section 2 (1) of the Continental Shelf Act, 1964 empowers the Secretary of State for Energy to make Orders specifying safety zones for the purpose of protecting offshore installations employed in the exploitation of the UK continental shelf.

Mariners are informed of the new safety zones by means of Notices to Mariners, issued by the Hydrographer to the Royal Navy.

Seven previous Orders specifying safety zones have been made.

Copies of the new Order, the Continental Shelf (Protection of Installations) (No. 8) Order 1975 will be available shortly from HMSO.

An exposed location single buoy mooring is a loading point used by tankers taking on oil.

Industry Minister addresses American Chamber of Commerce

Although Britain has major problems to overcome, the Government has now prepared a programme for really getting to the heart of the industrial and economic weaknesses that have been holding back the nation's performance for too long, said Gregor MacKenzie, Minister of State, Department of Industry, in London on 11 June.

'I am optimistic,' he said at an American Chamber of Commerce lunch, 'because we are at last tackling the substance and not the shadow of fundamental problems that successive governments have put off dealing with ever since the last war, and probably since before the start of this century.'

Mr. MacKenzie said: 'For I believe that our basic problem is not, as some commentators have claimed, that wild men of the left in our trade unions have made the country ungovernable. If that were true we should not expect to find – as we do – that according to ILO comparisons Britain lost only about half the number of working days through industrial disputes per thousand employees than did the United States in the 10 years between 1964 and 1973. Or that this period which covers part of the "economic miracle" in Italy, would see Italy losing an average of 1,594 days a year in strikes for every thousand workers compared with Britain's 633 days. Or that Britain would also average fewer days lost through strikes than either Canada or Australia.

'Admittedly the ILO figures must be qualified because of differences in the collection of statistics between different countries. Admittedly too, a number of countries emerge with markedly less time lost through disputes than Britain – perhaps most notably West Germany. But on the broad basis of these figures, unless it is also suggested that the United States itself, or Canada, or Australia, or Italy, are rocking to their foundations as a result of industrial disputes, it is scarcely tenable to argue that Britain, with a rather better record, can place most of its troubles in recent years at the door of trade union wreckers.

'It now seems to be becoming more widely accepted that the most crucial factor in Britain's relatively poor post-war industrial performance has been a historic failure to channel enough new investment into industrial renewal. The existing machinery for supplying new private investment has simply ceased to generate funds on the scale required.

'For the last decade we have been investing considerably less for each worker in manufacturing in Britain – in some cases less than a half – of what other major industrial countries have been spending. In 1972, for every worker in manufacturing we invested just £273, compared with £759 in the United States, £599 in Japan and £537 in West Germany.

'Inevitably our performance, both in productivity and growth has suffered. Between 1963 and 1971 output per worker in manufacturing in this country grew at a rate of only slightly more than half that in France, while our growth rate has long been running at around half that of most of the other European countries and well behind the United States.

'So it has become increasingly clear that despite the economic gleams of light that I spoke of earlier, Britain will only really begin to break free from its post-war economic treadmill of a low wage/low growth economy by tackling head-on the fundamental problem of inadequate investment.

'In saying this of course I completely accept the argument that it's not only the *amount* of investment that counts, but how effectively it is used; and that the return on the industrial investment we have made in Britain has often compared badly with that of our competitors. The three-day week period last year pointed to the potential that exists for improvements in productivity through greater co-operation between management and workers, and I hope to see this sense of common purpose recaptured through more worker involvement in Planning Agreements. Improved training programmes, too, can play an important role in increasing productivity.

'But to conclude that since the *quality* of our investment has not been totally satisfactory in the past, there is therefore little reason to concentrate on increasing the *quantity* of our investment now is rather like deciding to cut off the oxygen to a hospital patient on the grounds that he is making slower progress than the man in the next bed.

'I have perhaps laboured this point a bit because I feel it is likely that some of you here, Americans in common with many members of the British business community, will be critical of the Government's plans to channel investment directly into industry through the National Enterprise Board, and apprehensive about the likely effects of the Industry Bill. And I don't think this is an issue which should be ducked.

'So baldly, in my view, against the background I have been describing, we have reached a stage in Britain where there is simply no viable alternative to the Government's proposals for industry if we are to remain a major industrial nation. That's perhaps a dramatic claim, but I base it not merely on the evidence of the last few years, but on our industrial history for most of this century. For when you try to unravel where underinvestment and its consequent problems for this country actually started, you find yourself drawn further and further back in time.

'For a long time during this century, we have been partly cushioned from the full effects of this by first having an almost captive colonial market and later emerging from a war-damaged Europe with most of our manufacturing capacity still intact. But the first protection no longer exists, and the second has turned from an advantage into an increasing handicap.

'Now we must either find new ways of in-

creasing investment or accept the steady contraction in our industry which already seems to have got under way. For even with a world economic upturn widely expected next year, manufacturing investment here fell by 8 per cent in the first quarter of this year, and the forecasts are that there will be a decline of 15 per cent this year with not much change in the level in 1976.

'Of course it has been argued that an "investment strike" has occurred partly because the present Government's proposals have affected industrial confidence. But this demonstrates very short memories, and ignores the fact that it was precisely to deal with the historical problem of consistent underinvestment that the Government came into office with the industrial policies that it did.

'Obviously unless a solution is found to this problem, Britain's competitive position must grow weaker in the future. The fact is that for many years we have not been investing anything like enough to allow us to keep pace with trend growth rates in world markets. The dreary problems of inability to meet orders, lengthening delivery dates and lack of sustained export-led growth have been with us for far too long. Yet unless we can respond quickly to overseas demand Britain itself will never maintain a satisfactory rate of economic expansion.

'That is the main reason why current investment forecasts are so disappointing and why an alternative policy for investment has now become absolutely essential. But having said that, I'd like to give you an assurance that the Industry Bill wasn't conceived to threaten private enterprise, but to augment, and if possible, strengthen it.

'Some of you will probably be incredulous at that. But the real object of the National Enterprise Board will be to provide a new source of investment for the profitable expansion of some of the key companies in our economy, making possible important industrial projects that might otherwise never have got off the ground, and proposing new joint ventures where it sees profitable opportunities or some particular economic need to be met. That is surely to the advantage of both the companies themselves and to this nation.

'Of course the NEB will take a holding in return for providing investment capital, but so would any private firm in the same circumstances. Its main job will be to try to make our industry more efficient by being better equipped and more responsive to opportunities, as well as more profitable. And I don't think any of you would quarrel with that aim.

'As for Planning Agreements, again they will have the advantage for the firms involved of making it possible to plan for investment and growth with far more direct knowledge of the Government's own future policies, as well as providing a guarantee about the continuation of existing levels of Government regional financial aid.

'At the same time, of course, they will give the Government itself more information on which to base its own economic forecasting and overall economic policy. In these ways they can contribute to the greater sense of continuity and shared aims which has characterised similar Government/industry planning so successfully on the continent.

'So I don't believe the Industry Bill is something which any efficient businessman need fear. It is a practical measure, designed to meet an urgent, practical need. In general, of course, American firms in Britain have, in any case, a good investment record, and often serve as examples to British companies.

'The United States remains easily the largest direct overseas investor in Britain, and on the whole it is investment that has brought great benefits to the British economy. About 90 per cent of American investment into Britain in 1973 was in manufacturing industry, while the total of 200 or so overseas manufacturing companies which are known to have set up or expanded their operations here in 1974 have provided over 20,000 new jobs, many of them in the regions.

'This is the kind of investment which is particularly welcome to this country, and to those of you involved in operations of this kind, I would like to pay a tribute for the contribution you are making to our economy.

'Of course it would be less than honest not to acknowledge that there have been some occasional, publicised troubles with American companies where these have attempted to impose on a particular community different economic or industrial relations from the ones the community is used to. But incidents of this kind have been heavily outweighed by the advantages of American investment in creating new jobs and wealth, and of valuable British/American technical collaboration over a wide range of projects from RB211-22 and RB211-524 aircraft engines to the development of the North Sea oil fields.'

Danger to children from crossbows and archery sets

A request that crossbows and archery sets should not be sold as children's toys has been made to all traders. In a letter to the appropriate trade associations, the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection has expressed concern that sporting equipment of this nature might be purchased as toys for children.

Projectiles such as bolts and arrows with sharp metal points and capable of being fired with considerable force are potentially lethal weapons, clearly not intended as toys, and the Department would accordingly welcome the co-operation of all traders who deal in such goods in ensuring that they are not sold as toys.

In the case of arrows and similar projectiles intended to be fired by children's toys, the Department considers that only those with blunt ends protected by rubber suction pads are suitable for this purpose, and that the pads should not easily be removable. Furthermore, no toy weapon that itself produces the energy required to fire a projectile should be capable of firing it with sufficient force to present a risk of injury to a child.

Most manufacturers and importers of toys are well aware of these precautions but the Department thinks that a reminder to them and to wholesalers and retailers would be an advantage. The Department has also drawn their attention to the relevant provisions of the draft standard for toys currently being prepared by the European Standards Co-ordinating Committee (CEN), which are intended to ensure that projectile-firing toys are safe in this respect.

Consumer Credit Act: no automatic issue of licences, says John Methven

John Methven, Director General of Fair Trading, warned shopkeepers on 11 June that there can be no automatic issue of Consumer Credit Act Licences to people concerned in the credit or hire business.

Addressing a London conference on the Act, Mr Methven said he expected to issue about 100,000 licences – probably starting towards the end of the year. Many of them would go to retailers – from the big chain stores who offered budget account or revolving credit facilities to the one-man electrical shop which offered hire-purchase terms on a washing machine or hired out television sets.

'One thing must be made clear,' he said. 'There can be no automatic issue of credit licences. This is not me being bureaucratic. Under the Act, I have a duty to make sure that an applicant for a licence is a fit person to hold one. But I must emphasise that this is the catch for the undesirables; the people you would rather not see involved in credit trading. I honestly believe that licensing is a hurdle which the reputable trader will be able to clear without difficulty. Everyone must jump the hurdle. If you are fit, you will sail over, and it will be my job to see that the track is in good condition for you.'

Protection for traders

The conference – organised by the College for the Distributive Trades for senior management in retailing – also heard the Director General claim that traders and businessmen received a good deal of 'quiet and effective' protection from the Office of Fair Trading through its administration of the laws governing monopolies, mergers and restrictive trade practices.

'Look for a moment at our shopping centres,' he said. 'One fact is immediately visible – we still have a remarkably diverse selection of competitive business there. No single, all-embracing firm has been able to obtain a stranglehold over the High Street; the mix of large, medium and small firms

has remained, and rightly so in the interests of commerce and the shopper. I would claim that the existence of this diversity is due in no small measure to the careful watch kept by Government on monopolies and mergers.'

Mr. Methven said retail trade had also cause to be grateful for the restrictive practices legislation he administered. A network of highly complicated laws, it helped to stop the firms who supplied shops from ganging up to divide the market between themselves and thereby restrict the shopkeeper's choice of goods he could stock.

Credit regulations

Tony Scott, Director of Mr. Methven's Consumer Credit Division, told the conference it seemed likely that the Act's provisions enabling action to start the licensing of credit or hire businesses would be brought into effect fairly soon. He was hoping to be able to process the first licence applications towards the end of the year.

Regulations controlling the seeking of hire or credit business might also be made in the near future. They would need careful study to ensure that credit or hire advertisement complied with the new laws, and it would be important to remember that the definition of an advertisement was wide – taking in placards and circulars.

The Act's provisions relating to credit reference agencies would also come into effect at about the same time. These would give the customer two rights – to ask for the name and address of any credit reference agency consulted about his credit-worthiness; and to ask the credit reference agency for a copy of his file, and to have wrong information on the file corrected.

East Midlands Gas Consumers' Council

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection has appointed Councillor Mrs. K. M. Gallagher, of Mansfield, as a member of the East Midlands Gas Consumers' Council until 30 November 1977.

Transport users' committee for Scotland

The term of office of the Transport Users' Consultative Committee for Scotland has been extended by Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

The members reappointed are: Mrs. N. Bargh, Mr. J. G. Bridges, Mr. H. H. J. Cadell, Mrs. A. B. Calder, Mr. J. S. Drummond, Mr. J. A. McCowan, Mr. D. McKinven, Mr. W. McLean, Mr. S. J. McMahon, Mr. W. H. Murray, Mr. D. F. Myles, Mr. L. G. R. Stewart, Mr. Bailie J. G. Watson and Mrs. F. White.

The Committee members were appointed under the provisions of the Transport Act 1962. They will hold office until 31 October 1975 under the Chairman, Mr. W. E. Craig. The Secretary is Mr. S. Mulcock and the Committee office is at 30 George Square, Glasgow G2 1EG.

Prices and distribution of bananas

Prices and profit margins in the distribution of bananas in the United Kingdom come under close scrutiny in a report* by the Price Commission published on 12 June.

The provision of bananas to the United Kingdom market is an integrated chain of supply from growers – mainly in the Caribbean – right through to retailers in the United Kingdom. While dealing primarily with distributors' margins in the UK, the report examines the whole chain of supply from grower to retailer against the general world background of the trade.

The report will therefore be of interest to a wide audience, to those engaged in the trade at home and overseas as well as to the housewife in this country.

The main findings of the report are:

Jamaica and the Windward Islands enjoy a protected position in the UK banana market which is dominated by three importers: Fyffes, Geests, and Jamaica Producers;

there is adequate competition in the UK between the three major importers and their forward selling prices to other wholesalers and retailers are sufficiently competitive;

gross margins in banana distribution are not out of line with margins on other fruit and vegetables, taking into account both the cost of handling and ripening of bananas and their relatively short life and higher wastage,

although not general, there is some dissatisfaction in the trade with the quality of bananas available in the United Kingdom.

The report notes that consumption of bananas in the UK has been static or falling. It comments '... there seems to be scope and certainly the need for a more vigorous marketing policy on the part of the producers, importers and all those involved in the distribution chain including retailers'.

Summary of chapters

Chapter 1 of the report contains a summary of the Commission's findings and conclusions from information obtained largely from interviews with, and questionnaires completed by, all sections of the trade. Chapter 2 explains how supplies from Jamaica and the Windward Islands enjoy a protected market in the UK though their share has fallen from 95 per cent in 1969 to 58 per cent in 1974. It notes that under the Lomé Convention signed earlier this year bananas from any of the 46 African, Caribbean and Pacific developing countries will have duty free access to the countries of the Common Market.

Chapter 3 describes the quantities coming into the UK, the sources of supply and the process of ripening they undergo on landing. Chapter 4 describes the channels of distribution in the UK and Chapter 5 the structure of prices, costs and margins. The Commission sees no practicable alternative in present circumstances to the existing system of fixing the price which ripeners pay for green bananas delivered to ripening rooms. This the report describes as the pivotal point in the pricing structure for bananas from the Caribbean. 'It governs what prices are paid to the growers (through their respective boards or associations) and is the starting point in the UK retail price build up.' The Commission does not suggest that the present price is unreasonable, but in view of its importance in relation to the price the consumer pays in the shops, it should in the Commission's opinion be kept under periodic review.

Turning to prices and margins in the wholesale trade (Chapter 6), the report analyses the cost of ripening, grading, packing and wholesale distribution, and examines gross margins earned at each stage. Recalling its findings on gross margins in its Interim Report on Fruit and Vegetables, the Commission describes as 'not unreasonable' the cash gross margins reported on sales of bananas which are not pre-priced. The additional margin on pre-priced bananas is attributable to the expense of time, labour and organisation involved and to the fact that many of the bananas which do not reach the required standard have to be disposed of at low prices.

Prices and margins in the retail trade are next examined in detail (Chapter 7); the Commission finds that retail gross percentage margins and cash margins are not out of line with similar margins for other greengrocery items. In Chapter 8 the Commission sets out its general conclusions on costs and margins.

Chapter 9, on wastage, notes that the average wastage reported by retailers worked out at about 6 per cent with multiple greengrocers declaring slightly below average wastage. Chapter 10 has figures for the consumption of bananas in the UK and other countries and contains the Commission's observations on the quality of bananas sold here.

The Price Commission was asked in May 1974, under the Fresh Food Reference, to report on the prices and distribution of bananas. This report was submitted in December jointly to the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and they have decided that it should be published.

Other reports published under the Fresh Food Reference are the Report on the Marketing of Eggs and the Interim Report on Fruit and Vegetables. Further studies have been announced on meat and fish distribution.

* Prices and Distribution of Bananas: Price Commission Report No. 4 (HMSO 55p)

Price Commission interventions during May

During May the Price Commission rejected six notifications of price increases from manufacturing and service companies in Categories I and II. In another 13 cases the companies concerned withdrew their notifications of intended increases and in 53 cases the extent of the increase was reduced by the Commission. See lists below.

Since the beginning of Stage 4 on 20 December 1974, the Commission have rejected a total of 64 notifications and modified 433; 134 notifications were withdrawn.

During May, following discussions with the Price Commission, 13 distributors and one service enterprise in Category II agreed to make price reductions amounting to £4 million in order to eliminate excess gross or net profits as revealed in their periodic returns.

Following inspection of records kept by enterprises in Category III, the Commission's Regional Offices secured the agreement of 69 distributors, 13 manufacturers, and six professional enterprises to make price reductions amounting to £1.8 million in order to eliminate excess gross or net profits. In addition, the Regional Offices secured a total of 104 individual voluntary price reductions following investigation of complaints about price increases.

Note

The Price Commission may intervene to reject or modify notifications submitted by Category I and II enterprises at any time during or after the 28 day period which must elapse before the increase can be implemented.

Announcements about price increases where the Price Commission has not intervened are the responsibility of the company imposing the increase.

Rejections

Company	Product	% increase sought
Category I		
Sadia Water Heaters Ltd.	Electrical heating equipment	12.00
Category II		
Avis Rent-a-Car Ltd.	Car hire	2.92
Hilton Hotels (UK) Ltd.	Hotel tariffs	8.30
Hill Thomson and Co. Ltd. (The Glenlivet Distillers Ltd.)	'Something special' Scotch Whisky	7.36
Johnson Bros. Ltd.	Sanitaryware	8.36
O.H. Steel Founders Engineers Ltd.	Components for earthmoving tools	12.71

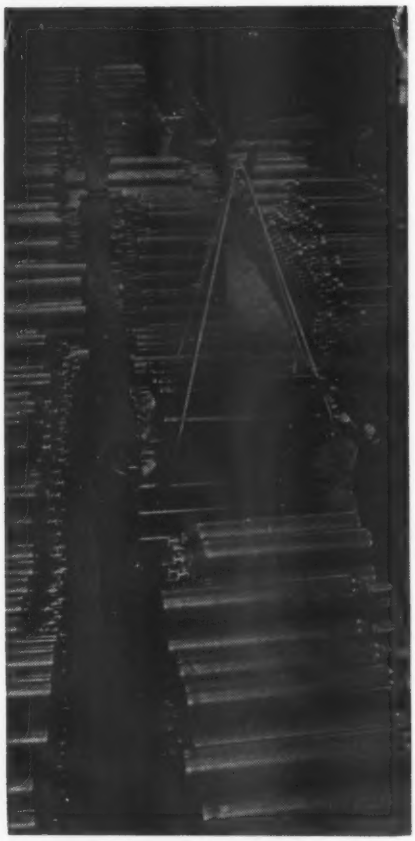
Withdrawals

Company	Product	% increase sought
Category I		
Esso Chemicals Ltd.	Methyl ethyl ketone secondary butyl alcohol	6.25
ICI Ltd. (Mond Division)	Vinyl chloride monomer	6.42
Scaffolding (Great Britain) Ltd.	Anglok-Pal aluminium ladders, scaffolding, Sureframe formwork	not specified
Spillers-French Baking Ltd.	J. S. puff pastry	21.20
The Wall's Meat Co. Ltd.	Range of processed meat products	4.98
Category II		
Austin Hoy Co. Ltd.	Cutting tools (Dintheader range)	23.30
Brintons Ltd.	Carpets	4.52
The British Rollmakers Corporation Ltd.	Cast iron and cast steel rolls	11.53
The Liverpool Daily Post and Echo Ltd.	Cover price of the *Liverpool Echo*	5.68
McCain International Ltd.	Frozen french fried potatoes	7.50
Josiah Parkes and Sons Ltd.	Locks and builders hardware	5.00
Weetabix Ltd.	Breakfast cereals	30.90
Westinghouse Brake and Signal Co. Ltd.	Grey iron castings	15.54

Modifications

Company	Product	% increase sought	% reduction made
Category I			
Associated Biscuits Ltd.	Biscuits	16.59	0.32
British Aircraft Corporation Ltd.	Spare parts	53.21	4.00
British Celanese Ltd.	Fifty-three related naphtha and cellulose-based products	11.17	0.02
British Domestic Appliances Ltd.	Domestic appliances and servicing activities	7.47	0.23
BICC Ltd. (Winding Wires Division) and Connollys (Blackley) Ltd.	Enamel covered wire and strip and textile covered wire and strip	11.95	0.23
Express Dairy Foods Ltd.	English butter	11.70	5.21
Gallaher Ltd.	Cigarettes, cigars and tobaccos	2.81	0.07
Granada Motorway Services Ltd.	Catering services at motorway service areas	10.33	0.49
Llanelli Star Ltd.	Cover price and advertisement rates *Llanelli Star*	29.60	1.81
Marston Radiator Services Ltd.	Reconditioned radiators	14.61	5.16
Mattessons Meats Ltd. (Belfast)	Range of manufactured meat products	5.42	0.10
The Midland Motor Cylinder Co. Ltd.	High duty grey iron castings	5.41	0.02
Mullard Ltd.	Electronic components	4.66	0.42
RHM Foods Ltd.	Gravy making products	12.68	0.75
Retford and Gainsborough Times Co. Ltd.	Cover price display and advertisement rates	11.86	1.74
Ross Foods Ltd.	Frozen foods	4.47	0.96
Rubery Owen Conveyancer Ltd.	Fork truck spares	6.18	0.31
Satchwell Sunvic Ltd.	Controls for domestic and industrial heating markets	10.53	1.74
Scot Bowyers Ltd.	Manufactured meat products	10.01	0.45
Treat (Holdings) Ltd.	Ice ceam and frozen lollipops	4.38	0.03
Category II			
Alenco Industrial Components Ltd.	Stainless steel products	3.64	1.36
Edgar Allen Engineering Ltd.	Railway trackwork	9.16	0.02
Edgar Allen Tools Ltd.	Engineering cutting and boring tools	7.85	1.14
Barton Conduits Ltd.	Steel tube and conduit fittings	4.90	0.48
Bestobell Home Products Ltd.	Roller blinds	6.35	0.83
Boots Co. Ltd.	Contract lozenges	10.20	0.68
Boots Co. Ltd. (Crookes Anestan Division)	Sweetex 200's	3.00	0.08
	500's etc.		
BTR Industries Ltd.	Rubber and plastic products – automation industry and aerospace and engineering products	11.0	0.94
Cummins Engine Co. Ltd. (Shotts Division)	Diesel engines and related spare parts	9.10	3.49
Dowty Boulton Paul Ltd.	Spares for civil aircraft	26.71	0.41
Dowty Seals Ltd. (Gloster Engineering Plastics Division)	Plastic engineering products	9.92	0.01
Dunford Hadfield Ltd.	Bright steel bars	22.61	0.03
Electrolux Ltd.	Domestic appliances	4.51	0.10
F. W. Farnsworth Ltd.	Sausages	10.36	1.88
W. R. Grace Ltd.	Sodium cyanide	12.62	0.25
Harcostar Ltd.	Plastic products:		
	Coldwater cisterns	20.00	5.86
	Mauser-type drums and barrels	15.00	5.29
	Harcostar type drums and barrels	15.00	4.35
Hobart Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Commercial food machines and dish washers	11.55	2.93
L.R. Industries Ltd.	Latex household and industrial gloves	6.86	1.16
	Plastic baby pants	25.65	0.19
Lovell and Christmas Ltd.	Spam	12.60	1.06
Nairn Coated Products Ltd.	'Crestene'	24.55	0.31
NCR Ltd.	Business equipment	11.00	3.25
New Taplow Paper Mills Ltd.	Paper	6.40	1.05
Pye Records (Sales) Ltd.	Record pressings (for other record companies)	20.25	3.56
	Sales of Pye owned and Pye licensed labels to record dealers	13.21	0.85
Redland Ltd.	Precast concrete products	13.47	0.54
Rockware Glass Ltd.	Glass containers	8.24	0.64
Rubber Regenerating Co. Ltd.	Reclaimed rubbers	12.95	3.03
Silcock and Colling Ltd.	Charges for delivery of cars and commercial vehicles	19.83	4.50
Steetly Co. Ltd.	Doloran DD(W) refractory steel production furnace lining	7.24	0.04
Wander Ltd.	Instant milk	12.31	0.29
	Drinking chocolate	18.20	0.12
Wilkinson Rubber Linatex Ltd.	Whole range of rubber products	3.31	1.54

New £3m gas cylinder plant



Large seamless steel cylinders in the dispatch bay of the newly-commissioned automated gas cylinder manufacturing plant of TI Chesterfield Ltd., a TI Steel Tube Division company. These cylinders, in the size range 178-267 mm. od are sold world-wide for transportation and dispensing of gases for industrial and medical use.

Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation add two factories

The Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation has announced that work is to begin shortly on a new factory of 1,136 m² (12, 229 sq. ft.) for Lantvine Ltd., at Bridgend Industrial Estate. This firm, which manufactures sports equipment, presently occupy a nest unit on the estate.

It is hoped the new factory will be completed by the end of this year and the firm anticipates increasing their existing labour force by some 32 people, mainly male, when in full production.

The architects are Berwyn Thomas and Partners, Cardiff, the quantity surveyors are G. A. Downie and Partners, Cardiff, and the building contractors are C. H. Pearce and Sons (Contractors) Ltd., Bristol.

The Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation has also initiated work recently on an advance factory of 2,757 m² (29,676 sq. ft.) on the Waterton Industrial Estate. This factory is the second to be built, in advance of demand, on the estate.

The architects are H. M. R. Burgess and Partners, the quantity surveyors are I. E. Symonds and Partners and the contractors are F. G. Minter (South Wales) Ltd., all of Cardiff.

Awards for saving life at sea

Peter Shore, the Secretary of State for Trade, has awarded a piece of plate to Victor E. Crisp, skipper of the motor trawler *Boston Sea Fury*. The award is in recognition of his outstanding seamanship and skills when the *Boston Sea Fury* went to the assistance of the motor trawler *Boston Argosy* in difficulties in the North Sea on 27 October 1974.

Mr. Shore also awarded pieces of plate to Capt. Peter J. Clark, master of ss *Discovery Bay* and to David E. Spencer, first officer, navigating, of the *Discovery Bay*. These awards are in recognition of the services rendered when the Danish vessel *Gudrun Kansas* was in distress in the Bay of Biscay on 27 September 1974.

Have you a good export picture?

Each week *Trade and Industry* publishes pictures illustrating Britain's export business. Companies with export successes are invited to send in the story with a photograph showing the goods in manufacture, ready for despatch, or, preferably, on arrival overseas. The story must, of course, reach us while it is still news.

Send your export photographs to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 439, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

MV 'East Shore' – formal investigation

The public Formal Investigation into the circumstances surrounding the loss of the MV *East Shore* with all hands will open at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 15 July at 47 Parliament Street, London SW1.

The Wreck Commissioner will be Mr. G. R. A. Darling, QC.

The *East Shore*, an offshore supply vessel, was on a voyage from Sete to Sfax in Tunisia with a crew of six when she suffered a cargo shift and foundered on 17 January 1974.

Origins and destinations of passengers at UK airports

A survey of the origins and destinations of passengers using UK airports has been published by the Civil Aviation Authority*. It includes the results of surveys carried out in 1970, 1971, and 1972.

London area airports

The London area airports (Heathrow, Gatwick, Luton, Stansted and Southend) were surveyed in 1972, when 23 million passengers are estimated to have begun or finished their air journeys at these airports. Three-quarters of these terminating passengers had origins/destinations in the GLC and London Metropolitan region, 8 per cent in the remainder of the South-East, and the remaining 17 per cent in the other regions. A comparison of the 1968 and 1972 survey results showed that leisure international passengers had considerably increased their size of the market.

At Heathrow international terminating passengers increased from 8.7 million to 12.2 million and domestic terminating passengers remained unchanged at 2.1 million.

Other regions

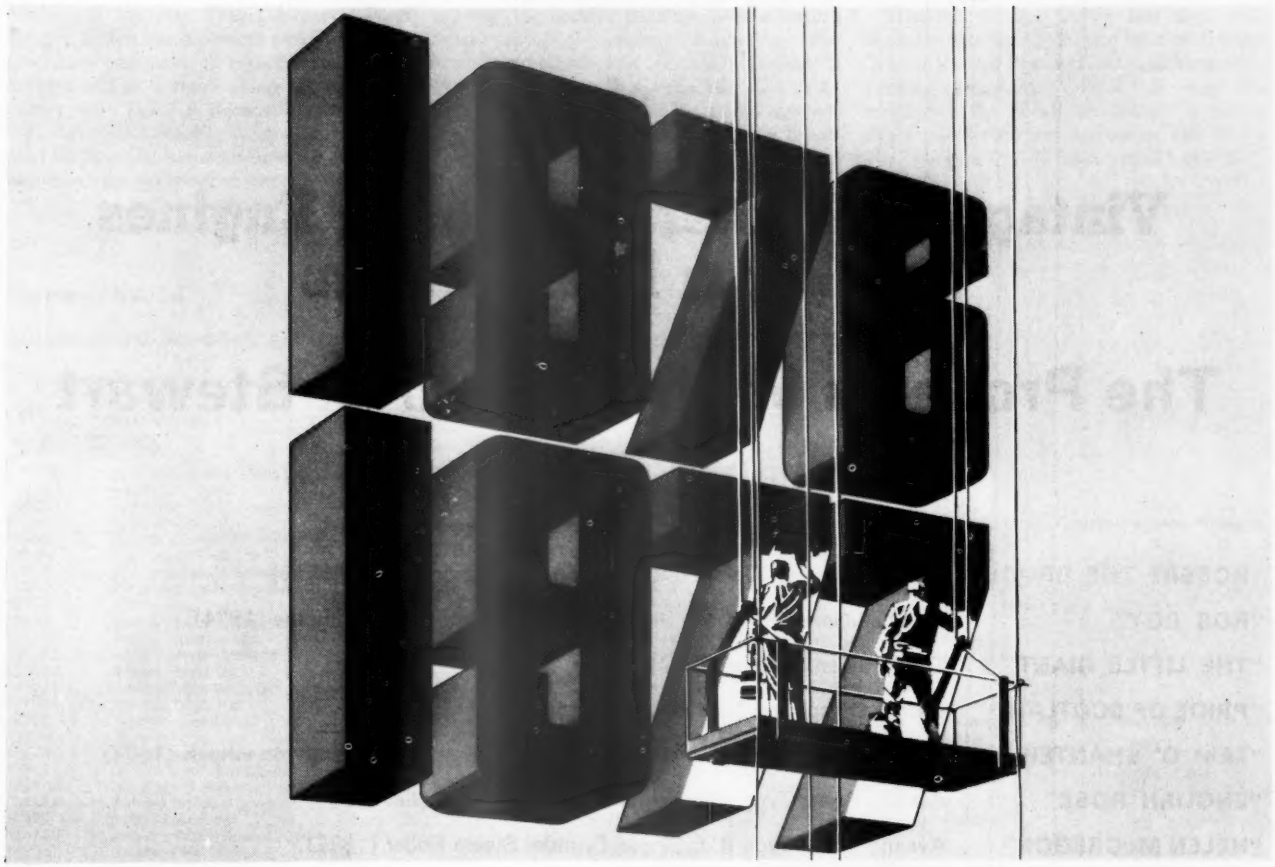
The 1970 and 1971 survey findings have been updated to 1972 levels of traffic in order to present a national picture of passengers' origins and destinations. Although passengers in the Scottish, Northern, North-Western and West Midlands regions mostly used the airports in their own regions, those from four other regions – Yorkshire/Humberside, East Midlands, Wales and the South-West were seen mainly to use airports outside their own regions. Passengers with origins and destinations in the two South-East regions generally used the London area airports.

Other topics covered in the report are:

Transport to and from airports
Journey times
Number travelling with and seeing off/meeting passenger
Booking patterns
Incomes of passengers
Industry of business passengers
Demographic characteristics of air passengers
Characteristics of passengers on major routes
Detailed tables of passengers origins/destinations are shown for each of the 18 major airports featured in the report.

* *Origins and destinations of passengers at United Kingdom airports* published by the Civil Aviation Authority, price £8.00. Copies from CAA, PO Box 41, Cheltenham, Glos. or from the CAA Central Library, Aviation House, 129 Kingsway, London WC2B 6NN.

Two good reasons for planning expansion in 1975



Expansion takes time.
It will probably take at least a year – maybe more – to turn your plans into sites, new factories, plant and machinery.
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Northern Region. Tel: Newcastle upon Tyne 27575 (STD code 0632)

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Yorkshire & Humberside. Tel: Leeds 443171 (STD code 0532)

East Midlands. Tel: Nottingham 46121 (STD code 0602)

West Midlands. Birmingham, tel: 021-632 4111

South West. Tel: Plymouth 21891 (STD code 0752) or Bristol 291071 (STD code 0272)

London & South East. London, tel: 01-212 6343

Eastern Region. London, tel: 01-212 0289

Northern Ireland. Tel: Belfast 34488 (STD code 0232) or London 01-493 0601

To: The Industrial Expansion Team, Department of Industry, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU

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Air travel organisers – list of licence holders

The Air Travel Reserve Fund Act has established the Air Travel Reserve Fund Agency, which has powers to make payments to certain categories of travellers who have suffered loss as a result of an air travel organiser who holds a licence issued by the Civil Aviation Authority becoming unable to meet his financial commitments. It is therefore important for prospective travellers to know if the air travel organiser with whom they are booking does or does not hold a licence from the Civil Aviation Authority. The Authority publishes in its Official Record a list of all air travel organisers who hold licences, followed by additions and amendments as they arise. These lists will in future also be published in *Trade and Industry*, and the first list, showing all licensed air travel organisers at 1 May 1975 is given below.

Members of the public can also make inquiries concerning licence holders through Citizens Advice Bureaux or Local Authorities Trading Standards Offices, or they can telephone the Civil Aviation Authority direct: Civil Aviation Authority, 129 Kingsway, London WC2B 6NN (tel. 01-405 6922, ext. 417).

Series 3. No. 56

Alphabetical list of all air travel organisers licences valid on 1 May 1975

Those licences marked with an asterisk expire on 30 September 1975, those without expire on 31 March 1976.

(Trading names in brackets.)

A

489BC	A. B. and (Travel) Sons Ltd. (ABC Travel and Tours)
*467B	Abbeygate Travel Ltd.
586B	Abingdon Travel Agency Ltd. (Harvey Thomas Travel)
*066D	Acey Global Ltd.
*639B	Access Couriers Ltd. (Underground Travels)
262B	The Aegina Club Ltd.
*544D	Air Despatch BV of Rotterdam Airport
108D	Air Marketing International Ltd.
*027D	Air Plan Ltd.
157B	Airway Holidays Ltd. (Airways)
*294BC	Albany Holidays Ltd.
*002ABCD	Albany Travel (Manchester) Ltd.
*667BC	Albany Travel Ltd.
409AD	Albionair Chartours Ltd.
*377AB	Alescos Tours Ltd.
670B	Algarve Villas Ltd.
*742B	Algarvair Ltd.
*032A	Allied Travel Agents Ltd.
*711C	All World Air Brokers Ltd.
288BC	Ian Allan (Retail and Travel) Ltd.
064BD	Almeria Holidays and Villas Ltd. (Gordon Smith Travel)
*187B	Alta Holidays Ltd.
*241B	Althams Travel Services Ltd.
*420B	Amathus Navigation Co. (UK) Ltd.
*151ABC	American Express International Banking Corp.
154BC	Anglia Holidays Ltd.
*344B	Anglo Algarve Agencies Ltd.
*033A	Anglo American Families Association
*065C	Anglo-Austrian Society
*236A	Anglo-Californian Travel Service (UK) Ltd.
*490D	Anglo Yugoslav Shipping Co. Ltd.
*778B	Antiquity Tours Ltd. (Medina Club Holidays)
104B	(Archers Travel) Dr. E. Mendus Edwards
*194ABD	Arrowsmith Holidays Ltd.
*075BC	ASA Travel Ltd.
*616B	Association for Cultural Exchange
727B	(Ashdown Travel) Alan Edgar Ransom
*110AD	Atlantic and Pacific Management Ltd.
*533ABCD	Ausonia Services Ltd.
*083A	The Automobile Association
712B	Aventura Ltd.

B

*098D	Bahr Behrend and Co. (Chartering) Ltd.
365B	Bales Tours Ltd.
*691D	Balkan and Black Sea Shipping Co. Ltd.
252B	Balkan Holidays Ltd.
*479D	The Bank Line Ltd.
003B	RE Bath Travel Service Ltd.
*258ABC	BCA Travel Ltd.
381B	Beach Villas Ltd.
299BC	Bee-Line Roadways Ltd. (Salopia Holiday Tours)
*253B	Belgian Travel Service Ltd.
*686B	Belgrade Executive Holidays Ltd.
749B	Bennett's Travel (UK) Ltd.
442C	Bestways Travel Services (London) Ltd.
*719B	Beyond Travel Ltd. (Just Crete)
*053AB	Blacks Travel Agency Ltd.
*370D	Blandford and Houdret Ltd.
153BD	Blue Sky Holidays Ltd.
*675B	Blue Star Leisure Ltd. (Caravel Holidays)
733B	Blue Cars – Southbound Ltd.
071AB	(Border Travel Services) Christopher H. McGhie and Miss C. A. K. Rafferty
*125B	(Bradley and Vaughan) H. F. and I. V. Vaughan
689B	(Briggs and Hill) Dennis Maxton Walsh
210B	Brighter Holidays Ltd.
661B	Britalia Travel Ltd.
087B	British Transport Travel Club
105B	Broads Travel Service Ltd.
*560B	Business and Holiday Travel Ltd.
*659B	BUS School Travel Organisation Ltd.
*421B	BW Tours (Hesketh Bank) Ltd.

C

078B	Cadogan Travel Ltd.
*233BC	Cambrian Air Holidays Ltd.
*024A	Canada-UK Travel Centre Ltd.
*042A	(Canadian American Overseas Re-Union Association) Henry Flanagan
739B	Canterbury Travel (London) Ltd.
*371A	Cardillo Travel Agencies Inc.
*695B	Carlton International Travel Ltd.
*093BC	Castle Holidays Group (Management) Ltd.
*433B	(Cathedral Touring Agency) C. E. Nolan and J. A. Wilson
*362BC	Chandris Aviation Ltd.
*388BD	Chandris Cruises (Bond Street) Ltd.
*363D	Chandris (England) Chartering Ltd.
124BC	Charles Travel Ltd.
*285BCD	CIT (England) Ltd.
*292BD	CIT (Holidays) Ltd.
127B	CITOL International Tour Operators Ltd. (Sunbeam Apartments and Travel) and (Sunbeam Holidays)
*259D	Clarkair International Ltd.
771C	Clay (Travel) Ltd.
129B	Club 18-30 (London) Ltd.
*431B	Conway Hunt Travel Ltd.
*518B	Constal Ltd. (Bosphorus Holidays)
*221C	Convoys Ltd.
478B	Contours Ltd.
*175B	Raymond Cook Ltd.
265ABC	Thomas Cook Ltd.
*337B	Corfu Villas Ltd.
213BD	Cosmopolitan Holidays Ltd.
345BD	Cosmos Air Holidays Ltd.
493B	Costa Brava Villas Ltd.
*498B	Costa Line Cruises Ltd.
041B	The Country-Wide Holidays Association
484BC	Cox and Kings Ltd.
369B	Crawford Derry Travel Ltd.
606B	Cresta World Travel Ltd.
366B	Croydon Travel Service Ltd. (Belvillas)
264B	Cunard Line Ltd.

D

*325B	Daly Jet Ltd.
*293D	Davies and Newman Ltd.
*313BC	Davies and Newman Travel Ltd.
035ABD	Dixon Travel Agency Ltd.
*240D	Dolphin Maritime and Aviation Services Ltd.
*142B	Louis Duforest Travel Service Ltd.
669B	Dulwich Travel Ltd.

E

180BC	East and Beyond Ltd. (Far East Travel Centre)
*234B	East African Holidays Ltd.
*112BC	Ellerman Lines Ltd. (Ellerman Travel and Leisure)
573BD	Elsmore and Co. Ltd. (Elsmore Travel)
336BCD	ERNA Low Travel Service Ltd.
*559B	Eurogolf Ltd.
208B	Euro-Plan Holidays Ltd.
384ABC	Exchange Travel Holidays Ltd.
291B	Executive Travel Ltd.
373B	Express Boyd Ltd.

F

*418BC	Faircourt Tours Ltd.
491B	Fairways and Swinford (Travel) Ltd.
*096C	Finnish Church Guild
775B	Finlandia Travel Agency Ltd.
*052B	FMP Leisure Ltd. (John Morgan Travel)
214BC	Forest of Dean Travel Ltd. (Springbok Holidays)
*031A	(Forfar Travel Bureau) Zbigniew Jan Spaczynski and Betty Hardie Spaczynski
141B	Fortune Tours Ltd.
*392BC	Frames Tours Ltd.
*432B	(Freedom Holidays) Peter and Paul Noyes-Thomas
*182ABCD	Fregata TFT Organisation Ltd. (Carrierways)

*001BC	French Ministry of Education Foundation (Comité Accueil)
368B	Fryer Travel Ltd.
*543BC	Furness Travel Ltd.
*352D	Furness Withy (Chartering) Ltd.
G	
019B	Gala Air Holidays Ltd.
220B	Galleon World Travel Association Ltd.
*529B	Gamma Travel Ltd.
*403BC	Gdynia America Shipping Lines (London) Ltd. (Gal Travel)
*174B	Gellatly Hankey and Co. (Travel) Ltd.
*626B	General Tours – Agence Generale de Tourisme (UK) Ltd.
*622B	German Tourist Facilities Ltd.
598B	Gibraltar Travel Ltd.
*343B	Global of London (Tours and Travel) Ltd.
701AB	Globespan Ltd.
551B	J. Jason Gold Ltd. (Sunshine Holidays)
092ACD	Golden Lion Travel Ltd.
272B	(Golf Villa Holidays) David Gribler
227B	Gower Travel Ltd.
062B	Grampian Travel Ltd.
485B	Grayson Travel Ltd.
387B	Green Lane Travel (Air and Shipping) Ltd.
547B	(Greek Tourist Agency) Costas and Harry Stavropoulos
*720D	Gregory Oliver Investments Ltd. (Gregory Oliver Associates)
553ABCD	GUS (Tickets) Ltd. (Gus Travel Services)
H	
*499BC	The Hamer (Passenger Agents) Ltd.
*703B	Hannibal Tours Ltd. (Orpheus Holidays)
162B	Hards Travel Service Ltd.
*385B	W. H. Hayward and Son Ltd.
*708B	Heaps International Travel Ltd (Heaps Sunrise Holidays)
089B	Highway Holidays Ltd.
*372BC	Hogg Robinson (Travel) Ltd.
710B	The Holiday Fellowship Ltd.
198B	Holiday Villas Ltd.
169B	Horizon Midlands Ltd.
085BCD	Hosts Ltd.
188B	Hourmont Ltd. (Hourmont School Travel)
036BCD	Hove Travel Agency Ltd. (Panorama Holidays)
*458D	Hunting Gibson Airchartering Ltd.
217B	Hunting Lambert Ltd.
I	
*633B	IEL Travel Ltd.
*487D	Indo-Afric Travels Ltd.
025B	F. and W. Incham Ltd. (Tyrolean Travel)
*137BCD	Instone Air Transport Ltd.
*202B	Intasun Ltd.
*658B	Intasun North Ltd.
308B	Inter City Tours Ltd. (Saga)
281B	Inter Continental Holidays (London) Ltd.
353A	Intercontinental Navigation Ltd.
*101CD	International Aviation Services (UK) Ltd.
*282B	International Villa Holidays Ltd.
*248B	Intourist (Moscow) Ltd.
*413B	A. W. Ivey and Son
J	
*723B	The Jamaican Alternative Inc.
*634AD	(Jamaica Holiday Travels) Tony Brown
021B	James Vance Travel Ltd.
*074ABCD	Jetsave Ltd.
*726B	Johnsons Travel Agency Ltd.
*755B	John Plank World Travel Ltd.
K	
434BC	Kays Tours Ltd.
*046BC	J. W. Kearsley and Co. Ltd.
318BC	Kenbri Travels Ltd.
376BCD	Kendall Travel Service Ltd.
*645B	Kennedy Travel Ltd.
439B	Kennings Ltd. (Kennings Travel)
*303B	Kestours Ltd.
*716B	Kingsgate Travel Ltd.
*132BC	Kuoni Travel Ltd.
*331B	Kypros Travel and Tours Ltd.
L	
*527BCD	Laker Aircraft Consolidation Ltd.
*193ABD	Laker Air Travel Ltd.
*416D	Lambert Brothers Airchartering Ltd.
*251B	(Lawrie's Travel Service) E. L. Boswell
*394BC	LEP Travel Ltd.
*738D	LEP Chartering Ltd.
146AD	Letchford Tours and Travel Ltd.
*395B	Le Touriste (London) Ltd.
*358AC	J. H. Lewis and Partner's Ltd.
324B	Libra Travel (Holdings) Ltd. (Gold Crest Holidays)
*054B	London Carriers Ltd. (Century Travel)
*444B	London Express Services Ltd.
*190B	L. S. A. Young Travellers Ltd.
*010ABC	Lunn Poly Ltd.
*179B	Lysander Travel Service Ltd.

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Detailed statistics of UK overseas trade

Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports of commodities and, for many of them the most important countries. The information in these statistics is a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has over 11,000 commodity headings); there are 199 specified countries.

The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service.

Applications should be made to the Statistical Office, Bill of Entry Section, HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue; Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, ext. 316 or 323 for Imports, or ext. 314 or 315 for Exports; Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend).

M

*603D	Donald MacQueen Ltd.
*697B	(Made to Measure Holidays) Christine Merle Graves
602D	Magna Carta (General Business Services) Ltd.
*584B	Magnet World Travel Ltd.
*203B	Mainsale Travel Ltd.
178B	Majorcan Apartments and Holiday Services Ltd.
118B	Malta Tours (UK) Ltd.
029B	Maltavillas Ltd.
138B	Mancunia Travel Ltd.
*273BC	Marshall Sutton Ltd.
*013B	Martin Rooks and Co. Ltd.
257B	Martlet Travel Ltd.
*668B	Marisol Park Holidays
012B	(Mayfair Travel) McCall Travel Ltd.
657B	M. D. Travel Ltd.
*049BC	Melia Travel Ltd.
016BC	Meon Travel Agency Ltd.
*270CD	Merlin Aviation Air Charter Brokers and Aviation Consultants (Merlin Aviation)
*700B	Meridian Tours Ltd.
*494BC	Miki Tourist Co. Ltd.
301B	Milbanke Tours Ltd.
298ACD	Milbanke Travel Ltd.
*113BC	Minibourne Ltd.
*406C	Minster Steamship Co. Ltd. (Midland Overseas Travel)
*752B	Modern Line Travel Ltd.
*649B	L. W. Morland and Co. Ltd.
*595D	Motel Travel Ltd. (Trans. Continental Services)
609B	MSW Travel Ltd.
357B	Musgrove and Watson (Overseas) Ltd.

N

*020ABC	Nairn Travel Ltd.
390B	NAT Eurotours Ltd.
*446B	Nawas Tourist Agency Ltd.
*069A	Norman Richardson (Travel) Ltd.
*077A	The North American Families Association Ltd.
*375B	Norwegian State Railways Travel Bureau
*660BC	NUS Travel Ltd.

O

*330D	OAM (Air Brokers) Ltd. (Orient Air Marketing)
*011B	Oceanways Travel Services Ltd.
*495B	Olympic Air Cruises Ltd.
**341B	Olympic Holidays Ltd.
*781B	Orientours (London) Ltd.
*038ABC	Overeas Air Travel Ltd.
*230BD	Owners Abroad Ltd.
231BC	Owners Services Ltd.

P

133BC	Pace and Moy Ltd.
*455BC	Pall Mall Safe Deposit Travel Bureau Ltd.
164B	(Palmer and Parker Holidays) Edward Palmer
632B	Palmland Travel Ltd.
*267B	Paris Travel Service Ltd.
018A	Patons Shipping Offices Ltd (Patons Travel Service)
327B	Pegasus Holidays (London) Ltd.
*481B	Peltours Ltd.
307B	The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
*117B	Penn Overland Tours Ltd.
379BC	Periton Travel Service Ltd.
*612B	Photravel Ltd.
*346BC	Pickfords Travel Service Ltd.
048B	Pilgrim Tours Ltd. (Pilgrim Holidays)
314BC	Pofinatour Ltd.
*588BC	Polex Travel Co. (London) Ltd. (Polex Tours)
*072B	Pontinental (Holiday Services) Ltd.
*386BC	Portugal Travel Services Ltd.
045BC	Preston Travel Ltd.
134A	The Presbyterian Fellowship
447B	Progressive Tours Ltd.

Q

*254B	Quill Travel Services Ltd. (Yacht Cruising Associates)

R

*326ABC	Rankin Kuhn and Co. Ltd.
731B	Ray Powell Ltd. Travel Services
382B	Redwood Travel Ltd. (Sunmed Holidays)
680B	Redfern Travel Ltd. (Aviatours International)
747B	Renwicks Travel Ltd. (Sunward Jet and Islander)
*702BD	Ringate Travel Ltd.
*653CD	Rockmark Travel Holdings Ltd.
047A	Rose and Maple Amity Club (Mrs. J. A. Therien)
306B	Rose Marina Interatlas (Estates) Ltd.

S

*677B	Sandersons Express Ltd.
*228BC	St. Annes Travel Agents Ltd.
329BCD	Saintseal Holdings Ltd.
*683B	Richard Patrick Salm (Club Car)
144B	Scantours Ltd.
183B	Schools Abroad Ltd.
226B	School Travel (N. G. Cousins) Ltd.
103B	School Travel Service Ltd. (Groves Travel)
722B	Scotia Transport Ltd.
734BD	Scotair Services Ltd. (Golden Lion Holidays)
750B	Scotts Travel (London) Ltd.
*076AD	Scottish Express Ltd. (Scottish Express International)
468B	Seasport Holidays Ltd.
681D	Severn Airways Ltd.
*123D	See England Ltd.
*223B	Shacalis Travel Agency Ltd.
*145B	Sheffield United Tours Ltd. (National)
247BC	Silvair Holidays Ltd.
*209BC	Silver Wing Surface Arrangements Ltd. (Sovereign Holidays, Enterprise Holidays)
*643B	Singles Holidays Ltd. (Club Dateline)
*576C	Ski Club of Great Britain
*177D	Skyfreight Ltd.
355BCD	Skytravel (London) Ltd.
*502B	Skyrail Oceanic Ltd. (Goodmos Tours)
*448B	Slade Travel Agency Ltd.
488B	Small World (Travel) Ltd.
685B	South Mediterranean Estates Ltd.
*073B	Souscot Tours Ltd. (Black Sea Holidays)
*715B	Specialtours Ltd.
*256BCD	Spec Ervices (London) Ltd.
*263BCD	Spes Travel Ltd.
411B	Sport and Travel (NI) Ltd.
486B	Standens Travel Ltd.
*082B	L. R. Stanton Ltd.
*570B	S. T. International Tourist Agency
339BC	Strata Travel Ltd.
328C	Students Travel Bureau (IUK) Ltd.
*706B	Sunley Homes Ltd. (Ilsola 2000)
456BCD	Sunna Travels Ltd.
754B	Sunquest Holidays Ltd.
184B	Sunscape Holidays Ltd.
*664AD	Sunshine Adventure Travel Ltd.
300BD	Sun Villas Ltd.
*322B	Super Travel Ltd.
189B	W. F. and R. K. Swan (Hellenic) Ltd.
196B	Swans Tours Ltd.
*516B	Swiftsure Travel Ltd.
*246B	Swiss Travel Services Ltd.

T

*465B	Tazab Travel Ltd.
161C	Tee Mill Services Ltd.
*583B	Tenhurst Ltd. (Midas)
*172B	The Travel Club Ltd.
*152B	Thomson Travel Ltd.
*099B	Tirreno Tours Ltd.
310B	Tom Hill Leisure Holidays Ltd.
*275B	Town and Gown Ltd.
084BC	Towns Travel Service Ltd.
642B	Trafalgar Travel Ltd. (Emerald Isle. Holidays)
*091A	Transatlantic Brides and Parents Association
061B	Transatlantic Charter Services Ltd. (Group Economy Travel Service)
460B	Trans Continental Travel Service (Scotland) Ltd.
*541BC	Trans Euro Travel Ltd.
109D	(Travelair) Amiralli Kassam Damji
225B	Travel and Tourist Bureau Olympos Ltd.
*628B	Travel Awards Ltd.
*051ABC	Travellers International (UK) Ltd.
*333BC	Travel Link Ltd.
287B	Travel Lore Ltd.
239B	Travel Places Ltd.
034B	Travelscene Ltd.
*504B	Travel The World Ltd.
532B	Travel Tickets Ltd.
666A	Tristar Travel Ltd.
579B	Turavia International Holidays Ltd.
*770B	Turnbull Cibson and Co. Ltd.
*334B	Twickenham Travel Ltd.

U

652B	Ultima Travel (Little Sutton) Ltd.
015A	United Marine (1939) Ltd. (United Travel Bureau)
*473B	Unitravel Plan Ltd.
*304BD	Universal Air Transport Sales Ltd.

V

207B	Vale of Leven Travel Agency Ltd.
278B	Valexander Tours Ltd.
*050CD	Viking International Air Chartering Ltd.
*401B	Villa Flights Ltd. (Overseas Travel Service)
195B	Villa Guide Ltd.
204B	Villas Abroad (London) Ltd.
*280BC	VIP Travel Ltd.
*718B	VSI Travel Ltd.

W

*277BC	Wakefield Fortune International Holdings Ltd.
*316B	Wallace Arnold Tours Ltd.
*007B	Warners Holidays Ltd.
*641B	Warwick West Ltd.
*596BCD	Wasteels Travel (London) Ltd.
624B	Waymark Holidays Ltd.
477BCD	Wealdstone Travel Ltd.
*449BC	Wellings and McMillan Ltd.
023ABC	Wembley Travel Centre Ltd. (Americana Holidays)
*743B	(Wessex Travel Centre Messrs G. and L. G. Holloway and Ornitholidays)
131B	Whitesides Tours Ltd.
*266BC	Windsorian World Travel Ltd.
338B	Wings Ltd.
*790A	Wingspan Travel Ltd.
*619B	Witney Travel Bureau Ltd.
*705B	Woodcock Travel Ltd.
155BD	World Friends Travel Ltd. (Italian Travel and International Villas)
*587BD	Worldmark Travel Ltd.
451B	WSI Holdings Ltd. (Worldspan International)

XYZ

*128B	Yugotours Ltd.

Publications

Energy Trends: a statistical bulletin. Department of Energy. (8 pages. Available from Information Division, Department of Energy, Room 1260, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ. Monthly. Free.)

This bulletin, which is prepared by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Department of Energy, replaces the monthly statistical summary which previously appeared in *Trade and Industry*. The latest issue, May 1975, divides its eight pages into two sections. The first page is a brief news round-up of the month's development in total energy, coal, gas, electricity and petroleum. The next seven pages provide statistical information under the same headings; each energy source being broken down into its most appropriate subject grouping. For example, coal has four main tabulations; coal supply, colliery manpower and productivity at NCB mines, consumption and, finally, stocks of coal in Great Britain at the end of the period. Also presented is a graphical representation of coal production and consumption. Gas is given two tables; sources of supply and send-out by the public gas supply system, together with data on the sales of gas. Common features to all the statistics are full notes on sources, data for the last six years – and a 'boxed' presentation of data which facilitates easy co-ordinate location. Fuller notes and definitions can be found in the *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics*, published annually by HMSO; 1974 being the latest issue.

Development of the Oil and Gas Resources of the United Kingdom. Department of Energy. (38 pages. HMSO. 1975. £1.15. ISBN 0 11 410238 4.)

This is the third annual review of forecasts of oil and gas production from the UK Continental Shelf, commonly known as the *Brown Book*. Earlier editions were entitled *Production and Reserves of Oil and Gas in the United Kingdom*. The report details assessments of progress of the individual fields since publication of the 1974 report, and also considers the prospects for the future. Part I gives a general review of North Sea oil activities touching on training, safety legislation, environmental protection, rig protection, accidents and other aspects. Part II contains a summary of progress individually in each field including particulars of platforms built or ordered for each well and the state of construction of pipelines. Part III details the Government's estimates of reserves and the forecast range of oil production to 1985. The appendices give comprehensive statistics of drilling activities, hydrocarbon discoveries, production platforms installed and under construction and accidents. There is also a detailed map of oil and gas fields and pipelines. a generalised stratigraphy of the North Sea, and a statement by the Secretary of State for Energy on depletion policy.

Annual Report of the Director General of Fair Trading for the period November 1973 to December 1974 to the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection. House of Commons Paper 370, Session 1974-75. (78 pages HMSO. 1975. £1.00 ISBN 0 10 023705 3.)

This report, submitted under section 125 of the Fair Trading Act, surveys the activities of the Office of Fair Trading, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission and the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee. It covers the period from the setting up of the Office in November 1973 until the end of 1974. Part one deals with the broad approach and long-term policies of the OFT; part two itemises the more important events occurring in the time concerned, while part three examines the functions and tasks of the various divisions — consumer affairs, monopolies and mergers, restrictive trade practices, and, of crucial importance in the work of the OFT, information. The section on the OFT is followed by extensive surveys of the Commission on Monopolies and Mergers and of the Consumer Protection Advisory Council – parts four and five. Among the 14 appendices to the report is a classified nation-wide tabulation of consumer complaints, the texts and reports of monopoly and merger references, a list of the registration of agreements reached in the Restrictive Practices Court, and a short reading list. Also worth noting is appendix 12, which enumerates agreements in which trade associations recommend to their members standard terms and conditions for the supply or acquisition of goods.

CIF and FOB contracts: 2nd edition by David M. Sassoon. (*British Shipping Laws* series, No. 5. 472 pages. Stevens. 1975. £15.50. ISBN 0 420 44740 7.)

The first edition of this book in 1968 was widely used as a comprehensive and detailed guide to the law and practice of these two important types of international sales contracts. Since 1968 world trade has expanded rapidly and cif (cost, insurance and freight) and fob (free on board) contracts in various jurisdictions have developed in response. This second edition includes, therefore, an analysis of over 60 new decisions from various countries, and takes full account of appropriate legislation – the Uniform Laws on International Sales Act, 1967, and the Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act, 1973. The last few years have also witnessed considerable technological changes, notably the increasing transport of freight by air and, perhaps even more important, the container revolution and the development of the combined transport concept. All these have begun to exert influence on traditional patterns of trade and on the customary trade terms – in fact on the accepted rules which have governed cif and fob law for so long. These developments are considered by the author, and account is taken of the efforts of the International Chamber of Commerce to prepare definitions of new forms of cif and fob for use in contracts involving these modern modes of transport, although these terms are, of course, not complete.

Handbook of Silicate Flotation, by R. M. Manser. (206 pages. Available from Warren Spring Laboratory, PO Box 20, Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Herts SG1 2BX. 1975. £3.75. ISBN 0 856240 53 2.)

The purpose of this book is to present the work that has been carried out at Warren Spring Laboratory on the flotation of silicate and to discuss at the same time the research that has been carried out by others in this field. The author has attempted to meet some of the needs of the practical mineral dresser while at the same time indicating the directions which fundamental research is taking. It is hoped that this information will be of use to all those who are involved with silicate flotation problems in the widest sense. After a description of some of the practical techniques used in this Laboratory the main part of the study is devoted to the silicate minerals, each chapter dealing with groups of minerals with similar crystal structure. These are further sub-divided so that there is a section devoted to each mineral which has been investigated within that structural group. Composition and physical properties follow and any known chemical variables of the flotation properties are also outlined. The work is profusely illustrated and fully documented – specific references to mineral groupings are located at the end of chapters while more pervasive references are collected at the end of the book, the author being the entry point in each case. The volume concludes with an extensive relative index.

Economics of Corrosion Control. Institution of Metallurgists. (140 pages. Available from the Institution. 1975. £9.00. (£6.00 to members).)

This publication is the latest of the Institution's series of *Course Volumes* and comprises the papers and discussions given at the autum review course held from 1–3 November 1974 in York. The 10 speakers – industrialists, scientists, technologists and economists – reviewed the problem of corrosion, its national and international implications and the means that exist for its control. There were four major papers, three of which were designed to introduce sessions in which there was detailed discussion of documented case histories. The examples, illustrated by tables, photographs and diagrams, were drawn from Britain, Europe and North America and several of the speakers came from abroad. The opening address was given by Mr. G. Hunt, Chairman of the Department of Industry's Committee for Industrial Technologies. The contents of this publication, which aim to identify the factors to be considered when calculating costs of corrosion control, should be of interest to management, designers, materials selectors, cost accountants and maintenance engineers.

Parliament

Monday, 9 June

Ministers at the Department of Industry

Secretary of State for Industry: Eric Varley
Ministers of State: Lord Beswick
Gregor MacKenzie
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Gerald Kaufman

Ministers at the Department of Trade

Secretary of State for Trade: Peter Shore
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Eric Deakins
Stanley Clinton Davis

Ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection: Shirley Williams
Minister of State: Alan Williams
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

Concorde

Mr. John Biffen (Oswestry) asked if the decision of the British Airways to fly Concorde depended upon operating rights being available in the United States.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'British Airways are currently planning to introduce commercial Concorde services to Australia and Japan, as well as to the United States. Negotiations concerning all these routes are still in progress with the relevant foreign authorities, and I will make a further statement at the appropriate time.'

'Overseas Trade Statistics'

Mr. James Tinn (Teesside, Redcar) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would confirm that not all the imports recorded in his department's publication Overseas Trade Statistics *as coming from other EEC countries necessarily originated in those countries and also for information on the UK's trade deficit with the rest of the EEC in 1972, 1973 and 1974, including in the figures of exports and imports only those goods whose country of origin or manufacture was within the EEC.*

Mr. Shore said: 'As Note 18 of the *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom* explains, particulars of imports are given according to the country from which the goods are consigned; this is the country from which the goods were originally despatched to the United Kingdom with or without breaking bulk in the course of transport, but without any commercial transaction in any intermediate country. The country from which goods are consigned is not necessarily the country in which goods originated or were manufactured. Where the country of consignment differs from the country of origin the activity in the country of consignment (which may involve some further processing) must involve a commercial transaction ie the ownership of the goods must change from a firm in the country of origin to a firm in the country of consignment before being shipped to the UK.

'According to the Customs Tariff, where goods are not wholly produced in one country or not accompanied by a certificate of origin then the country of origin is taken to be that in which the final substantial processing or working took place, resulting in the manufacture of a new product or representing an important stage in its manufacture.

'On a country of origin basis (ie classifying imports according to country of origin and exports according to country of destination) the UK's crude trade deficit with the EEC (8) in 1974 was £1,431 million. Since figures on this basis have only been compiled since January 1974 the figures requested for 1972 and 1973 are not available. The crude deficit measured on this basis will not include imports into the UK which have been consigned from the EEC but which have originated elsewhere, for which there has been some processing or working in the EEC which falls short of being substantial as indicated above.

'The published UK import statistics are compiled upon a country of consignment basis for a number of reasons, one being that they are the most practicable approximation to what is required for balance of payments purposes.'

European patents

Mr. Tom Normanton (Cheadle) asked what action the Government is pursuing to establish a European patent.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'As stated in the recent White Paper (Cmnd. 6000) we intend to legislate to enable ratification of the European Patent Convention. We are involved in the preparatory work now going on at international level for setting up the European Patent Office with a view to opening in late 1977 or early 1978.'

'Tower Princess' and 'Methane Progress'

Sir Bernard Braine (South East Essex) asked the Secretary of State for Trade for a statement on the outcome of his inquiry into the collision between the coaster Tower Princess *and the LNG tanker* Methane Progress *at Canvey Island on 6 December.*

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'Although little damage occurred, this incident was potentially extremely dangerous. Proceedings have been instituted against the Master of the *Tower Princess* under the Merchant Shipping Act 1970. Commital proceedings will take place at Gray's Magistrates' Court on 24 July 1975.'

Trade with Iran

Mr. Iain Sproat (Aberdeen, South) asked for an estimate of United Kingdom exports to Iran in the current year.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'In the first four months of this year the value of UK exports to Iran was almost twice as great as in the corresponding period of 1974 and, though I am not prepared to make an estimate for 1975 as a whole, I am confident that our exports will continue to grow strongly.'

Employment in nationalised industries

Mr. David Steel (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles) and Mr. Cyril Smith (Rochdale) asked the Secretary of State for Industry for figures of manpower levels in nationalised industries, under his departmental control, for 1964, 1974, and his estimates for the next five years.

Mr. MacKenzie gave the following information:

	1964	1974	1975
Post Office	376,601	420,914	434,000
Brisith Steel Corporation	n/a	220,00	220,000

'Little change is expected in Post Office manpower over the next five years,' said Mr. MacKenzie. 'The British Steel Corporation's development plans provide for a reduction to 195,000 by the turn of the decade.'

Industry in the London area

Mr. Marcus Lipton (Lambeth, Central) asked what action is being taken by the Secretary of State for Industry to increase opportunities for industry in the London area.

Mr. MacKenzie replied: 'I recognise that there are particular employment difficulties in some parts of London, mainly in the Inner Boroughs. These are being closely studied by various Departments. The needs of industry in these areas and in London generally are taken into account when applications for Industrial Development Certificates are considered and in practice a high proportion are approved. My Hon. Friend will appreciate, however, that the Government's regional policies must continue to give priority to the longstanding problems of high unemployment in the Assisted Areas.'

Parliament continued

Post Office charges

Mr. Philip Goodhart (Bromley, Beckenham) asked how much revenue was received by the Post Office in the past financial year from charges on overseas surface printed papers to Commonwealth and foreign countries.

'The Post Office estimates revenue for 1974-75 at between £13 million and £14 million,' said Mr. MacKenzie.

National Enterprise Board

Mr. John Stanley (Tonbridge and Malling) asked the Secretary of State for Industry: 'From what sources the National Enterprise Board will obtain its funds for industrial investment?'

Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, then Secretary of State for Industry, replied: 'The National Enterprise Board will obtain its funds for industrial investment from public and private sources, in sterling or otherwise, as prescribed in Schedule 2 and Clause 7 of the Industry Bill.'

Mr. Michael Grylls (North West Surrey) and Mr. John Biffen (Oswestry) inquired about progress in preparing for the establishment of the NEB.

Mr. Benn replied: 'An Organising Committee for the National Enterprise Board has been appointed which, in close consultation with my Department, is making arrangements to set up the National Enterprise Board as soon as the Industry Bill becomes law.'

Mr. David Crouch (Canterbury) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would publish a further White Paper on the working of the proposed Industry Act.

'The Government will consider the publication of a further White Paper on the working of the proposed Industry Act in the course of the review of the Bill which we have undertaken to carry out,' said Mr. Benn.

Profits and losses of public sector

Mr. Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire) asked for the latest available figure in annual terms for the pre-tax trading profit or deficit, before payment of interest, of the public sector of industry.

Mr. MacKenzie gave the following latest available information for profits or losses made by public sector undertakings. He explained that, because accounting methods differ in the shipbuilding industry, it is not possible to distinguish interest charges in particular cases; otherwise the figures shown are before payment or receipt of interest.

Undertaking	Accounting period year ending	Profit or loss before taxation and extraordinary items
Appledore Shipbuilders Ltd.	30 September 1974	+ £303,447
British Steel Corporation	31 March 1974	+ £98,000,000
Cables and Wireless Ltd.	31 March 1974	+ £15,047,000
Cammell Laird Shipbuilders Ltd. (50% holding)	31 December 1974	+ £1,108,143
Govan Shipbuilders Ltd.	27 December 1974	- £5,317,000
Rolls Royce (1971) Ltd.	31 December 1973	+ £22,847,000
Sunderland Shipbuilders Ltd.	30 September 1973	- £179,000
The Post Office	31 March 1974	+£101,914,000

Cash-flow difficulties

Mr. Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would establish an early warning system by which he may be informed of companies probable cash-flow difficulties at least nine months before redundancies are to become imminent.

'The Government's plans to introduce Planning Agreements and to require certain periods of notice of redundancies under the Employment Protection Bill go as far as is practicable,' answered Mr. MacKenzie.

Export of live animals

Lord Houghton of Sowerby asked whether any licences have been granted for the export of live calves to Egypt and, if so, how many and for what consignments.

Lord Beswick said: 'It is not the practice to disclose information about the issue or non-issue of specific export licences. However, since the resumption of the export of live animals for slaughter or further fattening in January 1975 there have been no exports of such animals to non-EEC destinations.'

Lord Houghton also asked if licences are required for the export of live animals for research purposes; and, if so, how many dogs, cats and monkeys have been exported during the last year for which information is available.

'There is no export licensing control specifically related to exports of live animals for research purposes,' said Lord Beswick. 'Information about the export of dogs (other than greyhounds), cats and monkeys is not separately distinguished in UK overseas trade statistics.'

Steel industry

Mr. Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would make a statement on the outcome of discussions with the British Steel Corporation on the size of the workforce needed in the next few years.

Mr. Benn said: 'On 19 May the British Steel Corporation and the Steel Committee of the Trades Union Congress reached agreement on measures to deal with the problems created by the downturn in demand for steel. In the light of the agreement the earlier proposals for over 20,000 redundancies among steel workers have, I am glad to report, been dropped by the BSC.'

Mr. Alf Bates (Bebington and Ellesmere Port) asked for information on the UK output of steel in volume and in value in each of the last five years and in each of the last available 18 months.

Mr. Michael Meacher, then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Industry, answered: 'Volume figures through February 1975 are contained in *Annual Statistics* and *Monthly Statistics* of the Iron and Steel Industry, copies of which are available in the Library of the House. Weekly average UK crude steel production in March and April was 494.7 and 429.5 thousand tonnes, respectively. Monthly value figures and value figures for 1969 are not available. Annual value figures of sales by the industry for 1968 and 1970 through 1973 are contained in Reports on the Census of Production, copies of which are available in the Library of the House.'

Mr. Bates also asked how much Government money, in cash grants and in loans was given to the steel industry in each of the last five years, and in the current year until the latest available date.

Mr. Meacher said that comprehensive data for the steel industry was not readily available. He gave the following table showing grants authorised for the British Steel Corporation, and loans drawn by them from the National Loan Fund in the last five financial years (figures for 1974/75 are provisional):

£ million

	Grants authorised	Net drawings from the National Loan Fund
1970/71	27.9	58.3
1971/72	12.3	129.5
1972/73	44	142.9
1973/74	30.8	3 net repayment
1974/75	39.1	83.2 net repayment

The Government invested £45 million in Public Dividend Capital in BSC in 1974/75.

Mr. Michael Marshall (Arundel) asked for an estimate of the British Steel Corporation's investment programme for the succeeding five years, together with totals of the workforce required over the same period.

Mr. Meacher said: 'The latest forecast of expenditure on the British Steel Corporation's capital investment programme was published in January of this year in the White Paper on Public Expenditure to 1978-79 (Cmnd. 5879). The forecast carried the qualification that the phasing of the programme is under continuing examination by the Corporation.

'The Corporation's development plans provide for a reduction in the number employed by the Corporation from 225,000 at the present time to some 195,000 by the turn of the decade. These figures do not take account of further improvements in productivity which may be negotiated within the industry.'

Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would list the direct reduction of iron ore to steel using natural gas, the method scheduled to be used in the United Kingdom at Hunterston, the estimated capacity of the project, its cost and whether similar plants are intended to be used in other plants in the United Kingdom bearing in mind the availability of natural gas on the eastern seaboard.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'There are several processes for the production of directly-reduced iron using natural gas as an energy source. The Midrex process was the first to be established and proved on a commercial scale. The British Steel Corporation has not yet announced its detailed plans for Hunterston but the Hon. Gentleman will have seen the recent press reports that Mildrex plants of about 800,000 tonnes a year capacity are in mind.

'The Corporation estimate that such a plant would provide all its requirements for directly reduced iron for the foreseeable future. I understand that the private sector

steel industry is also giving consideration to the construction of a direct reduction iron plant, but I have no details of their plans.'

Mr. Douglas Crawford (Perth and East Perthshire) asked for information on steel imports into the UK in 1974;

Mr. Deakins gave the following information:

UK STEEL IMPORTS 1974

	Thousand metric tons	£ million cif
TOTAL	3,802	605
of which:		
Ingots and other primary forms (SITC (R) 672)	447	52
Wire rods (SITC (R) (673.1)	114	21
Other bars and rods (SITC (R) 673.2)	431	66
Angles, shapes and sections (SITC (R) 673.4 and 673.5)	163	22
Plates (SITC (R) 674.1 and 674.2)	590	87
Sheets excluding lacquered tinplate (SITC (R) 674.3 and 674.8)	1,101	159
Tinned plate and sheets (SITC (R) 674.7)	51	9
Hoop and strip (SITC (R) 675)	172	38
New rails, sleepers, fishplates, sole plates (EX SITC (R) 676)	1	0
Tubes and pipes (SITC (R) 678.2, 678.3 and 678.4)	725	147
Castings and forgings (SITC (R) 679.2 and 679.3)	7	4
Railway tyres, wheels, axles (EX SITC (R) 731.7)	0	0

Footwear

Mr. Michael Morris (Northampton South) asked for a statement on the Secretary of State for Industry's discussions about footwear with the three Comecon countries, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania.

'These discussions have now been completed,' said Mr. Meacher. 'We announced on 23 May that the countries concerned have undertaken that their exports to the UK in 1975 of men's leather footwear (excluding sandals) will be at a level between 5 and 10 per cent below that of comparable exports in 1974. This represents a decline of some 300,000 pairs. The situation will be reviewed later in the year; meanwhile imports will be closely watched.'

Employees in Departments of Industry and Trade

Mr. Patrick Cormack (South West Staffordshire) asked the Secretary of State for Industry and the Secretary of State for Trade how many clerical and other white collar workers were employed in their departments on 1 January 1973, 1 January 1974 and 1 January 1975, respectively.

Mr. MacKenzie said: 'The number in non-industrial grades employed on 1 April 1974, the first date for which information was collected following the creation of my Department on 5 March 1974, was 9,395 and on 1 January 1975 was 9,490.

Mr. Deakins said: 'The number in non-industrial grades employed on 1 April 1974, the first date for which information was collected following the creation of my Department on 5 March 1974, was 6,978 and on 1 January 1975 was 7,264.'

Textiles

Mr. Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) asked about representations received by the Secretary of State for Trade from the British Textile Confederation and if he would seek to impose a 20 per cent cut in imports of manufactured textile products from all sources.

Mr. Shore answered: 'In recent representations the British Textile Confederation have proposed that there should be import surveillance of certain man-made fibres; that import surveillance should be extended to cover clothing, made-ups and knitwear, and that there should be a 20 per cent cut in textile imports. Surveillance arrangements were introduced on 3 April covering not only all man-made fibres, but yarns and fabrics manufactured from the main fibres. The Confederation's request that surveillance should be further extended is still under consideration. As regards their proposal for a cut in imports. I would refer the Hon. Member to the Prime Minister's statement to the House on 23 May.'

Mr. Winterton also asked about representations received by the Secretary of State for Industry from the British Textile Confederation.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'My Rt. Hon. Friend the Secretary of State, Ministers, and officials of this Department have in recent months received representations from the British Textile Confederation making three proposals. First, they requested import surveillance arrangements on certain man-made fibres; on 3 April we introduced surveillance arrangements covering not only all man-made fibres, but yarns and fabrics manufactured from all the main fibres. Secondly, the BTC proposed a 20 per cent across-the-board cut in textile imports; I would refer the Hon. Member to the Prime Minister's statement to the House recorded in cols. 1803-21 of the Official Report. Thirdly the BTC have requested the extension of the existing surveillance arrangements to cover clothing, made-ups and knitwear; we are considering the feasibility and desirability of this proposal.'

Mr. Winterton also asked when the Secretary of State for Trade last met representatives of the British Textile Confederation.

'On 6 January,' said Mr. Shore.

Assistance to the textile industry

Mr. Max Madden (Sowerby) wanted to know the total amount of public financial assistance given to the different sectors of the British textile industry since 1965, shown on an annual basis.

'Records of expenditure on certain regional incentives are not kept for individual industries, and I regret, therefore, that this information is not available,' said Mr. Meacher. 'However, I have placed in the Official Report tables showing identifiable assistance to the textile industry for the years 1965-75.'

IDENTIFIABLE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY 1965-75

1. Research associations – (£'000)

1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
320	338	342	355	417	386	371	357	320	349

2. Grants and loans under Local Employment Acts (excluding factory assistance) – (£'000)

	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
Loans	2,117	840	2,180	1,907	6,263	1,972	1,360	890	—	—
Grants		1,388	2,139	1,679	7,511	4,790	3,170	1,992	1,736	21

NB. Totals for 1965-69 include clothing and footwear industries; for 1969/70 onwards textiles only are shown.

3. Offers of assistance under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 – (£m)

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
n.a.	4.9	3.6

4. Wool Textile Scheme under Section 8 of the Industry Act 1972
£2.6 million was paid out under the scheme and a further £5 million (approximately) was committed in 1974/75.

5. IRC loans – (£m)

1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
3.0	15.0	13.0	8.0	1.6	1.4

6. Investment grants – (£m)

1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71
21.8	24.1	31.6	29.3

No analysis by industry available for later years.

6. Regional Development grants – (£m)

1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
1.0	7.7	Not yet available

8. Cotton and allied textile scheme – (£'000)

1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
2,624	73	0	3 (final payments)

9. Grants-in-aid to the Textile Council, Clothing Export Council and National Wool Textile Export Corporation – (£'000)

1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71
50	0	32	33	15	55

Parliament continued

British Leyland sales in Iran

Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked what percentage of British Leyland's sales of equipment and vehicle components are marketed by Chrysler UK in Iran; and for a statement about the continuance of business in that country following the acquisition of a significant part of the company's assets by the state.

Mr. Benn said: 'I understand that there are no marketing arrangements between the two companies in Iran. The Ryder Report drew attention to the opportunities for British Leyland's sales of trucks to certain countries including Iran.'

Tuesday, 10 June

Price controls

Mr. Norman Atkinson (Haringey, Tottenham) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection would list the commodities or classifications of goods and services price controlled by HMG and the dates when such controls expire.

Mrs. Williams replied: 'I have responsibility for price controls in three main areas. Firstly, there is the Price Code (SI 2113 of 1974, as amended) which applies to the prices of all goods and services supplied to the United Kingdom home market unless they are specifically exempted. Paragraphs 5 to 11 of the Code define those goods and services whose prices are exempted: major exemptions are the prices of exports, prices paid on the first sale into the United Kingdom of imports and the prices paid to producers at home or overseas for fresh foods. The power contained in the Counter Inflation Act 1973 for the Price Commission to restrict prices which are not in accordance with the Price Code expires on 31 March 1976.

'Secondly, the prices of certain subsidised foods (bread, butter, cheese and tea) are regulated by orders made under the Prices Acts 1974 and 1975: these orders are of unlimited duration. (The price of milk has of course been controlled for many years by agricultural departments.)

'Thirdly, following adverse reports by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission the prices of a number of goods have been controlled either by undertakings negotiated with the relevant parties or by Order. Such controls may be for particular or unspecified periods of time and are subject to variation or repeal.

'Other Ministers have powers to control charges for specific services and products, notably in the transport field. It has not been possible to check the expiry dates of these powers in the time available.'

Civil servants

Mrs. Winifred Ewing (Moray and Nairn) asked the Secretary of State for Trade, the Secretary of State for Industry and the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection how many civil servants were employed in their departments on 1 January 1973, 1 January 1974, and 1 January 1975; and how many of these were employed in Scotland, England and Wales, respectively.

Mr. Deakins said: 'The number on 1 January 1975 was 7,303 of whom 214 were employed in Scotland, 6,820 in England, 227 in Wales and 42 elsewhere. On 1 April 1974, the first date for which information was collected following the creation of my Department on 5 March 1974, the number was 7,016 of whom 220 were employed in Scotland, 6,522 in England, 232 in Wales and 42 elsewhere.'

'The number on 1 January 1975 was 10,239 of whom 1,231 were employed in Scotland, 7,582 in England and 1,426 in Wales. On 1 April 1974, the first date for which information was collected following the creation of my Department on 5 March 1974, the number was 10,149 of whom 1,250 were employed in Scotland, 7,504 in England and 1,395 in Wales. Included in those totals are more than 4,000 staff providing various common services for my Department and the Departments of Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection.'

Mrs. Williams said: 'The number on 1 January 1975 was 293 of whom two were employed in Scotland, 289 in England, one in Wales and one in Northern Ireland. These figures do not include the staffs of the Metrication Board, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, the Office of Fair Trading and the Price Commission. On 1 April 1974, the first date on which information was collected following the creation of my Department on 5 March 1974, the number was 209 all of whom were employed in England.'

Atomic waste

Mr. Frank Allaun (Salford East) asked the Secretary of State for Energy if he is satisfied with the safety precautions applied in dealing with atomic waste from Great Britain and other countries at Windscale and Calderhall; if he would initiate a departmental inquiry into this matter; and, pending its report, if he would halt further importation of nuclear waste from other countries.

Mr. Alex Eadie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy, said: 'The British Nuclear Fuels Ltd.s' plant at Windscale is licensed under the Nuclear Installations Act 1965. Conditions attached to the licence, which is granted by the Health and Safety Executive, provide the necessary safety standards for the handling, reprocessing and storage of all nuclear waste received at Windscale. These conditions are enforced by the Executive's Nuclear Installations Inspectorate which exercises strict control. My Rt. Hon. Friend is satisfied with these arrangements.'

Wednesday, 11 June

Court Line

Mr. Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked why the purchase price of £16 million paid by the Government for the Court Line companies was £1.2 million more than their net asset value.

Mr. Meacher said: 'Net asset value was only one of the factors considered in determining the purchase price. Account was also taken of the past trading record and future prospects of the companies and the immediate risk to 9,000 jobs, all in assisted areas.'

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Mechanised sorting of letters

Mr. Trotter asked when the mechanised sorting of letters was first introduced; how many mechanical sorting machines have been purchased; how many are in use; what percentage of letters are currently being mechanically sorted; how this figure compares with the original mechanisation proposals; what was the cost of the machines purchased and not yet used; what orders are at present outstanding for further machines; when it was originally proposed to complete the mechanisation programme; and when it is now hoped to do so.

'Detailed answers to these questions must be a matter for the Post Office, and I am drawing the Chairman's attention to the Hon. Member's question,' said Mr. MacKenzie. 'Various types of mechanised letter sorting equipment have been used for many years, and the current plan is to bring the code/sort system of mechanisation into use nationally during the next eight years.'

Thursday, 12 June

Shared telephones

Mr. John Watkinson (West Gloucestershire) asked how many telephone subscribers have a shared telephone service.

Mr. MacKenzie told him the figure was 2,100,000.

Export credit guarantee cover

Mr. Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would bring forward proposals for export credit guarantee cover to be permissible against the risk of exports being held up by strikes at United Kingdom ports.

'No,' said Mr. Deakins. 'In its credit insurance activities ECGD does not provide cover against risks of this nature which occur within the UK with the exception of cancellation of a UK export licence; this is included in certain of the Department's guarantees because the issue of licenses is within Government control.'

HM Coastguard

Mr. Frank Allaun (Salford East) asked for information on the annual sum spent on HM Coastguard in each of the last four years; how much of this is wages and salaries and how the rest is categorised; how many full-time and part-time people, respectively, are employed by the service and if and how part-timers are paid; how many HM Coastguard stations there are in England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland; and how many of these in each of the three areas maintain an around-the-clock coast watch.

Mr. Clinton Davis gave the following information on expenditure on HM Coastguard for the last four years, in £000, (the 1974/75 figures are provisional):

	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
Salaries, etc., in respect of full-time staff	976	1,117	1,248	1,619
Auxiliary Coastguard remuneration	144	167	231	435
General administration	201	239	304	420
Other current and capital expenditure	124	166	274	441
Coastguard accommodation and buildings*	50	82	204	203

* This item covers only major works, ie those costing individually £50,000 or more; expenditure on minor works and on maintenance of buildings cannot be obtained without excessive staff effort.

Mr. Clinton Davis said that the number of regular Coastguard staff is at present 583. There are also about 8,000 voluntary Auxiliary Coastguards who are paid according to the number of hours and the nature of the duties they undertake.

The information on numbers of Coastguard Stations is as follows:

	Regular stations	Auxiliary stations	Number of regular stations on constant watch
England and Wales	108	83	40
Scotland	34	55	10
Northern Ireland	7	7	2

Friday, 13 June

Industrial democracy

Mr. Maurice Edelman (Coventry North West) asked for a statement on the Government's proposals for the enlargement of industrial democracy with special reference to the application of those proposals to British Leyland as recommended in the Ryder Report.

Mr. Kaufman replied: 'The Government are considering how to carry out their commitment to a far-reaching extension of industrial democracy in both the private and the public sectors. Our aim will be to develop a flexible scheme suited to the varying needs of different sectors of British industry and the employees who work in it. We regard the Ryder report proposals as being consonant with this approach in the particular circumstances of British Leyland.'

Steel output

Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked the Secretary of State for Industry: 'As under Article 46 each ECSC country may be allocated a percentage of Community output, what is the figure allocated to the United Kingdom steel industry?'

Mr. Kaufman answered: 'Article 46 of the ECSC Treaty does not provide any powers for the allocation of steel output between member countries. It requires the European Commission to prepare forward programmes indicating foreseeable developments in the industry, including production levels, but a system of production quotas can only be established under Article 58 and would require the assent of the Council of Ministers.'

HS 146

Mr. Norman Tebbit (Waltham Forest, Chingford) asked the Secretary of State for Industry for a list of the dates on wh h the Tripartite Working Group on the HS146 project met; and the rank of the representative of his department attending the meetings.

'Full meetings of the Working Group were held on 11 February, 22 April and 16 May,' said Mr. Kaufman. 'Between those dates a good deal of work has been carried out by correspondence. Several senior officials of the Department of Industry have participated and the Working Group was chaired by the Under Secretary in charge of the Air Division.'

Industrial development in Kent

Mr. Sydney Irving (Dartford) asked for the number of industrial development certificates issued in Kent since the reduction of the exemption level from 100,00 sq. ft. to 5,000 sq. ft.; and for a comparison with the numbers issued in the previous two years.

Mr. MacKenzie told him that the numbers of industrial development certificates issued in the employment exchange areas approximating to the County of Kent from 1 September 1974 (when the exemption limit for the South East was reduced from 10,000 sq. ft. to 5,000 sq. ft.) to 30 April 1975, and for the corresponding periods in the previous two years were as follows:

	All schemes
1 September-30 April 1975	87
1 September 1973-30 April 1974	63
1 September 1972-30 April 1973	55

Shipping services

Mr. Eldon Griffiths asked for a list of the shipping services that are operated by British flag vessels between non-British ports.

'I am not readily able to provide a representative list but the number of such services is certainly very large,' replied Mr. Clinton Davis. 'Additionally, of course, British ships make individual voyages between non-British ports as tramps.'

Mr. Ian Lloyd (Havant and Waterloo) asked: 'Whether it continues to be the policy of Her Majesty's Government to protect the rights of third flag carriers, whether British or foreign, to seek whatever legitimate trading opportunities they can find between foreign habours or airports?'

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'The policy of Her Majesty's Government on shipping matters continues to be based on the principle that ships of all nations, irrespective of flag, should be equally free to compete for the international carriage of cargo or passengers. A different international regime governs rights at airports.'

Committee of Experts on commodity stabilisation

Mr. Michael Shersby (Hillingdon, Uxbridge) asked for the names and qualifications of the experts appointed to represent British interests on the Committee of Experts preparing a report for Commonwealth Ministers on plans for commodity stabilisation.

Mr. Shore said: ' The UK will be represented on the Committee of Experts, set up by the Commonwealth Heads of Government at their recent meeting in Kingston, by Sir Donald Maitland, CMG, OBE, Deputy Under Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Sir Donald has been a member of the Foreign Service since 1947 and was Permanent Representative to the United Nations from 1973-74. His current duties include supervision of the Trade Relations and Exports Department of the FCO.'

Finance for tourism

Mr. Robert Hicks (Bodmin) asked the Secretary of State for Trade to show, for each year since the implementation of the Development of Tourism Act 1968, the amount of finance that has been allocated for expenditure on approved projects in development areas under Section 4; and the corresponding amounts for the South West Development Area.

Mr. Deakins answered that the annual Estimates provisions (from 1971/2, when allocations began, up to 1975/6) have been as follows:

	English Tourist Board	Scottish Tourist Board	Wales Tourist Board
1971-72	£500,000	£300,000	£200,000
1972-73	£600,000	£250,000	£240,000
1973-74	£1,200,000	£546,000	£500,000
1974-75	£1,300,000	£650,000	£550,000
1975-76	£1,560,000	£80,000	£680,000

'No separate allocations are made to particular development areas, or parts of development areas,' said Mr. Deakins. 'My Rt. Hon. Friends the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales are, of course, responsible for the Scottish and Welsh Tourist Boards respectively but I am replying on their behalf.'

Do you use statistics?

The Government Statistical Service (GSS) prepares a wide range of reliable and detailed figures on the United Kingdom. It is usually worth checking to see if what you want is available from them. You can see many government statistical publications at your local public library, buy them from HMSO or refer to the comprehensive collection held at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4N 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368).

A free pamphlet, *Government Statistics – a brief guide to sources*, gives up-to-date contact points in Departments for further information. You can obtain copies from regional offices of the Department of Industry or by writing to the Central Statistical Office Press and Information Service, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ.

Technology News

Interlab symposium on aspects of effluent disposal

At the Interlab Symposium on effluent disposal, earlier this month, Milt Lilburne, Director Industry, London and South Eastern Region, declared that Industries' views would be represented to the Department of the Environment and the EEC so that firms were not asked to do the impossible under the pollutor pays principle.

In monitoring pollution, good analytical data is required Dr. F. J. Whitby of ICI, in his paper 'The Importance of Sampling and Monitoring in Pollution Control' pointed out that often, too little thought is given to the acquisition of samples. Often this task was given to an unskilled person without adequate instruction. He went on to discuss the basic considerations necessary for meaningful sample taking and its importance in relation to true on-line analysis.

When questioned as to whether river authorities applied some form of statistical analysis, to determine average conditions, Dr. Whitby replied that legally a situation can be assessed on a spot sample, although in practice several samples were usually taken.

From the firm's point of view, plans for the treatment of effluent cannot be made in isolation. They must be seen as part of the wider problem of water supply and reception of discharges. Dr. W. R. J. Cottrell of ICI in a paper entitled 'New Developments in the Treatment of Industrial Effluent' described some of the necessary features. He examined the changing roles of chemical, biological flotation and other processes. Air flotation could be used for removing solids, whereas oil could be removed by a membrane separator. It might in certain circumstances be economic for either the water or the oil to be reclaimed.

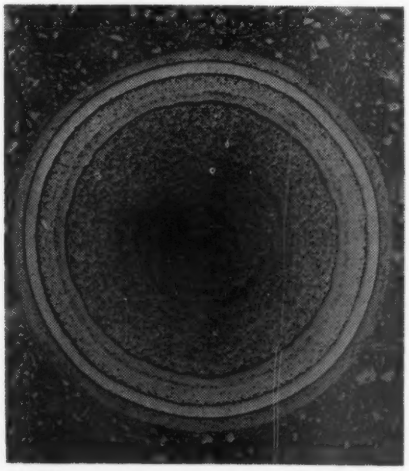
Although at an early stage of development, the membrane separator produced good separation of oil and water at relatively high flow rates. Only the oil industry produced large flows of oily effluents. Other industries did not do so and a process that was suitable for one might not be economic for another.

Questioned as to whether progress had been made on telemetric monitoring, Mr. D. E. Collis of Electronic Instruments said that some work was going on at Stevenage which would include telemeters on effluent plant, using Post Office telemetric links. This would help to define the requirements of such a system Meanwhile Sussex Water Authority had a system using radio operated telemetry. In other cases, water companies employed chemical monitoring, pump monitoring etc operated from a central site.

Toxic wastes represent special problems. In his paper 'The Disposal of Toxic and Hazardous Wastes' Dr. J. D. Cook described how such situations were assessed. Asked what use was made of a land-fill tip, Dr. Cook replied it had been turned into a golf course. Toxic metals, such as ink from newsprint had precluded agriculture in this case. Even so, the main toxics were removed and treated elsewhere.

Essentially, legislation lays down no standards. Detailed control is at local discretion. In 'Legislation on Industrial Effluent' Mr. S. McQuillin, Department of the Environment, discussed the factors influencing the water authorities application of controls – the capacity of the environment to absorb wastes, the use which will be made of the environment – the technical and economic resources available to the firm in question. It was important to examine the advantages of such an approach, because a number of EEC proposals reflected a different attitude to water pollution control.

Questioned as to the relationship between the Water Authority and local authorities, under the Control of Pollution Act 1974, Mr. McQuillin replied that the Water Authority would be entirely responsible. Although local authorities retained a good deal of responsibility for the construction and maintenance of sewers, the Water Authority would be responsible for the whole of the sewage system.



High temperature reactor coated fuel particle, with uranium dioxide kernel coated with layers of pyrocarbon and silicon carbide, used in the OECD Dragon project. Quality control involves embedding the particle in resin and polishing with Hyprez so that it can be examined microscopically.

New plumbing research contract

Following the completion of a laboratory investigation of various types of domestic plumbing systems used overseas, the Building Services Research and Information Association has been awarded a contract by the Building Research Establishment for further study of eight of these systems under conditions of actual use.

The results will provide practical data on costs and performance on which future designs can be based should harmonisation of water regulations between Britain and Europe permit the use of pressurised hot water systems in the UK.

New-generation diamond compound

A new generation of Hyprez, the diamond polishing paste which, in 1946, changed the course of precision surface finishing, has been announced by British manufacturers, Engis Ltd.

Known as Hyprez five-star diamond compound, the new product will replace the original, Hyprez

Since its introduction, Hyprez had exploited every characteristic of natural diamond. Particle size, count, shape, friability and the means of applying it to the workface had all been studied. However, continually advancing standards of surface flatness and finish and rising operational costs has led to the development of a new-generation diamond compound which is part-natural and part-synthetic.

Soluble in either oil or water, Hyprez five-star diamond compound can be thinned or lubricated with both and eliminates all the previously necessary oil or water alternatives.

The new compound will stand up to even extreme frictional heat which enables it to retain important characteristics such as its key suspensory qualities which keep the diamond particles evenly dispersed throughout the paste.

The compound can be used for metallurgical specimen preparation, toolroom and plastic mould lapping and polishing, production lapping, electronic component finishing and for preparing geological specimens. It is also widely used in atomic energy research, for giving a good finish to specimens, for instance when coated particles are embedded in resin for microscopic examination in the evaluation of nuclear fuel.

UKAEA research

We have been asked to make it clear that the development of the advanced continuous extrusion 'Conform' machines (page 608 last week) was carried out at the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority's Reactor Fuel Element Laboratories at Springfields, as explained in the text, and not at Harwell.

BOTB News

Birthday Honours for services to export

The following awards were cited 'for services to export' in the Birthday Honours List.

Knights Bachelor

Peter Alec Matthews	Managing director, Vickers Ltd.
Jack Alfred Wellings	Chairman and managing director, George Cohen 600 Group Ltd.

CBE

D. B. Montgomery	Overseas trade consultant
H. Ridehalgh	Senior partner, Sir William Halcrow and Partners
L. E. Thompson	Chairman, Westinghouse Brake and Signal Co. Ltd.

OBE

R. Beesley	General manager, Product Support, Industrial and Marine Division, Coventry, Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd.
T. B. Fahy	Deputy secretary, Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry
A. W. Goodliffe	Technical director, Flight Refuelling Ltd.
F. P. M. Korn	Director, Constructors John Brown Ltd.
F. P. Tanner	Lately managing director, Howson-Algraphy Ltd.
N. A. Vanderpump	Director, C. J. Vander Ltd.
G. G. Zahler	Managing director, Instron Ltd.

MBE

J. J. Amos	Director, Ross Foods Ltd.
J. M. Carter	Formerly managing director, Matramatic Co. Ltd.
A. H. Dixon	Divisional manager, Davy Ashmore International Ltd.
A. R. B. Hore	Executive Secretary, East European Trade Council
B. E. Keeling	Chairman and managing director, Britella Ltd.
P. H. Sweetser	Managing director, Trade Promotion Services
H. H. Yates	Director of sales overseas, export division, Reckitt and Colman Ltd.

BOTB's Chief Executive on changing pattern of UK-Australia trade

Speaking in Sydney, Australia, on 11 June, Mr. J. S. Rooke, Chief Executive of the British Overseas Trade Board, said that in just over a decade Australian imports from the UK had about doubled in value, but total Australian imports from all sources had trebled. Over the same period the UK share of the Australian market had been halved, from 30 per cent in 1963 to 15 per cent in 1975 (though this 15 per cent figure represented a slight increase over 1974). This, said Mr. Rooke who was addressing the Australian British Trade Association, was due to changes in world trading patterns. Australia had traditionally supplied agricultural products to Britain, but as Australia expanded her production of minerals and manufactured goods she naturally looked for other overseas markets for these products, particularly Japan. In return she imported increasing quantities of goods from these new trading partners.

At the same time the proportion of Britain's exports going to Western Europe had increased, until it now represented over 50 per cent of our total trade. Australia now took only 3½ per cent.

Mr. Rooke said he did not think that the phasing out of Commonwealth Preference had played an important part in these trends, nor did he believe that these changing patterns of trade necessarily meant a loosening of the close commercial and financial bonds between our two countries. In response to Australia's understandable policy of industrialisation and the protection of her newly established industries, more and more British firms were turning towards manufacturing in Australia instead of shipping finished goods.

Long-term prospects for British electro-optic and laser equipment in Japan

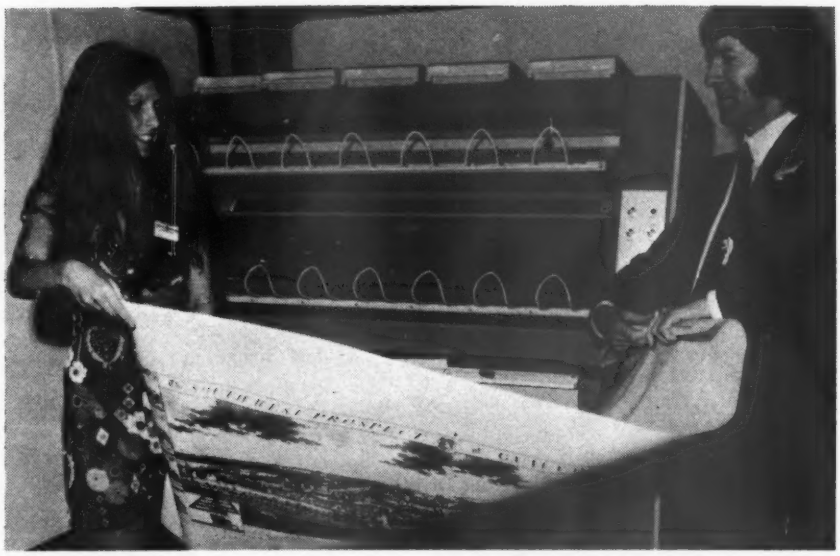
British firms selling electro-optic and laser equipment in Japan should plan for a long-term commitment. This is the main recommendation of a report, *The Japanese Market for Electro-Optic and Laser Equipment*, published by the British Overseas Trade Board. It states 'The Japanese act on a long-term basis in most of their dealings and they look for this in their suppliers'.

British firms promoting their electro-optic and laser products in Japan are recommended to arrange trade shows as the focal point of their efforts, using the facilities of the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo, rather than a general Japanese electronics exhibition. In accordance with this recommendation, the British Overseas Trade Board has arranged an exhibition at the Centre from 2-6 December 1975. A seminar has also been arranged to coincide with the exhibition which the report considers will greatly assist in attracting the attendance of Japanese technical staff whose opinions are most important in the final selection of equipment.

The Japanese Market for Electro-Optic and Laser Equipment was prepared for the BOTB by Nichibei Technical Consultants Ltd., of Tokyo. It is available to British manufacturers price £20, post free from the Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Cock-a-leekie soup enjoyed in Tenerife



Eric Deakins (right) Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, pictured at the Budapest International Spring Fair holding a facsimile print from an Admel photoprinting machine with interpreter Victoria Kiss from the Addressograph-Multigraph stand.

From Richard Keating, Honorary British Consul, Santa Cruz de Tenerife: The Hotel Meliá at Puerto de la Cruz and British Caledonian Airways, supported by the British Tourist Authority and some 18 leading importers of British goods, mounted a British gastronomic festival and commercial exhibition in the hotel in Tenerife from 18-24 May.

Scottish pipers and TV star Annalisa Borg entertained nightly as guests enjoyed typical British dishes from cock-a-leekie soup, roast beef and Yorkshire pudding to plum pudding and five English cheeses, all imported specially for the occasion. The Scottish pipers also played in central squares in Santa Cruz and Puerto de la Cruz, and visited the British Caledonian premises and two main department stores, Galerías Preciados and Galerías Milan, as well as the British Club in Puerto de la Cruz.

Apart from many fine foodstuffs, there were plenty of well-established British products on the 25 stands which comprised the commercial exhibition. Domestic heating equipment, automative products, carpets, hi-fidelity record players, quality clothing, books and toys, were but some of the goods which attracted the many visitors. British packaged foods, especially biscuits, chocolates, confectionery, gourmet goods and beverages, are well known in the Canary Islands.

Last year's British exports to this virtually duty-free market totalled £34 million, no mean achievement for a population of only 1 million.

The organisers of the festival were encouraged by the response to their initiative to consider a more ambitious British promotion in 1977.

Carpets and textiles on show in Milan

From W. P. Hartshorne, Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Milan: Eighteen British firms, sponsored by the British Carpets Export Association and the Household Textiles Association, took part in a joint venture at the International Exhibition of Carpets and Household Textiles in Milan, 22-26 May, under the auspices of the Department of Trade.

STAR '75, as the exhibition is called, is Italy's chief showcase for carpet and household textiles manufacturers, and an official British participation – easily the largest of the foreign exhibits – has for some years now been a regular feature of this event. This year's participation followed the usual pattern and the extensive and well designed British stands drew a good deal of favourable comment from exhibitors and visitors alike.

In 1975, exhibitors were interested to see whether or not the ending of the 50 per cent import deposit scheme would have an appropriately beneficial effect on business. Unfortunately, this did not turn out to be so and the general downturn in the Italian economy was reflected in the reduced amount of business done compared with 1974. Nonetheless, the British exhibitors recorded a steady flow of useful inquiries – from third country as well as Italian buyers – and a fair amount of orders was taken. The household textile firms appeared to do brisker trade than their counterparts in the carpet sector, thus reflecting the reduced market for expensive consumer items.

Once allowance had been made for the present economic climate, STAR '75 was once again judged to have been satisfactory by the British exhibitors the great majority of whom looked forward to participating again in 1976.

Lord Limerick (right), a member of the British Overseas Trade Board and President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, pictured during his visit to the National Industrial Production and Machine Tools Show in Toronto, 12-16 May; with him are Mr. R. McC Samples (centre), British Consul-General in Toronto, and Mr. Vernon R. Handy of Metallisation Ltd. who is describing a metal spraying machine. A record number of nearly 50 British companies took part in the British group display, supported by the British Overseas Trade Board and sponsored by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and the Gauge and Tool Makers' Association.

Italian screen printing trade fair a success for British exhibitors

From A. A. Guttoni, British Consulate General (Commercial Section), Milan: Held at the Milan Fair Grounds from 17-21 May, the International Screen Printing Trade Fair (FESPA) attracted some 86 exhibitors from many countries including Italy, Belgium, Denmark, France, Western Germany, Japan, Holland, USA, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK. Eight companies – members of the Display Producers and Screen Printing Association – took part in a joint venture, sponsored by the Association together with the British Overseas Trade Board.

The Fair was open mostly to trade visitors and some 7,400 Italian and 2,600 foreign visitors were recorded. The British joint venture stands included Jayco Plastics Ltd. of Watford, Herts (materials for screen printing), Autotype Co. Ltd. of West Ealing (photographic and stencil materials), Coates Brothers Ltd. of London (inks), J. J. Huber Ltd. of Coulsdon, Surrey (photographic ancillary equipment), E. T. Marler Ltd. of Wimbledon (inks, drying equipment and screen printing equipment), Batiste Publications Ltd. of Hornsey, London (publications), the Sericol Group Ltd. of London (inks) and Unitex Ltd. of Knaresborough, Yorks. (squeegee blades and materials).

The majority of the companies taking part in the British joint venture were no strangers to the Italian market. Nevertheless, they found the Fair a useful vehicle to strengthen customer relations and introduce new products. A congress was also held in screen printing. It attracted a large audience and various problems connected with the subject were discussed.

The majority of the British exhibitors thought the fair a great success. Many inquiries were recorded from agents, distributors and potential customers from a wide range of countries. Consequently, the majority of the British exhibitors found this participation rewarding and expressed their intentions of improving their present relations with the Italian market.

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Missions and Tours

Peter Shore (left), Secretary of State for Trade and President of the British Overseas Trade Board, greets Chief (Dr.) Henry Fajemirokum, leader of a 50-man trade mission from Nigeria, at the London Chamber of Commerce. The mission, which the British Overseas Trade Board helped to arrange, spent seven days visiting manufacturers and industrialists throughout the UK. The aim was to foster economic and trade links between Nigeria and Britain.

South East Asia mission coincides with conference

Following its three successful oil-related outward trade missions to the United States, Dundee and Tayside Chamber of Commerce and Industry is sponsoring a similar British Overseas Trade Board-supported mission to South East Asia from 14-29 February next year. This mission is timed to coincide with the major Offshore Exhibition and Conference in Singapore.

The basic itinerary will include seven days in Singapore with the option of a further seven days in Singapore or other centres throughout South East Asia including Indonesia, Brunei and Thailand.

The Dundee and Tayside Chamber has another mission arranged for Houston and New Orleans for December 1975.

High level GDR delegation in CBI and Department of Trade talks

A high-level delegation from the German Democratic Republic visited Britain from 2-6 June for talks with the Department of Trade and the CBI. Its members also visited key industrial firms and met the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Dr. Gerhard Beil, State Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, led the delegation, which included heads of many GDR export-import organisations and factory groups.

Dr. Beil had discussions with Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade.

The GDR visit reciprocates recent missions to Berlin from the CBI and the London Chamber aimed at improving economic links within the framework of the 10-year Co-operation Agreement between both countries.

Scottish Council leads 14-man mission to Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro

Brazil is the destination for the latest British Overseas Trade Board-sponsored trade mission from the Scottish Council (Development and Industry).

The 14-man mission, led by Mr. Bill Beattie, Technical Director of Lamberton and Co., left London on Thursday 5 June for a two-week visit to Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

Among the products represented by the Scottish Council delegation were power station equipment, gas/liquid separators, gas turbines, cranes, textile machinery, steel works and sewage treatment plant, machine tools, baking equipment, non-ferrous metals, security alarm products, fabrication equipment and dental materials.

London chamber heads for Finland and Sweden

The London Chamber of Commerce and Industry is taking a trade mission to Finland and Sweden from 23 September to 1 October this year. Three working days will be spent in each country.

The mission is open to members and non-members of the West European section of the London Chamber. A British Overseas Trade Board subsidy is available to all participants.

Scandinavia is traditionally a good market for British goods and services and has many advantages for British exporters, including accessibility, competency in the English language and certain tariff advantages under the EFTA arrangements. Participation in the mission is welcomed both from those already exporting to Finland and Sweden and from those interested in testing the market for their products and services.

Inquiries to Mr. H. I. Macdonald on 01-248 4444, ext. 132.

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Mr. Fuad Baqir and Mr. Aflah Ruwehy, Omani guests of the British Overseas Trade Board and the Building Centre, inspecting the Centre's Fordham stand. They were members of a building mission in London from Oman, 27-30 May, for talks with 16 British manufacturers.

Export Business

New design gates in £4.7 million dry dock order from Dubai

A consortium formed by Redpath Dorman Long Ltd. and Clarke Chapman Ltd. has received a £4.7 million order for the fabrication and erection of the three gates for the Dubai dry dock facility for ship repair and servicing.

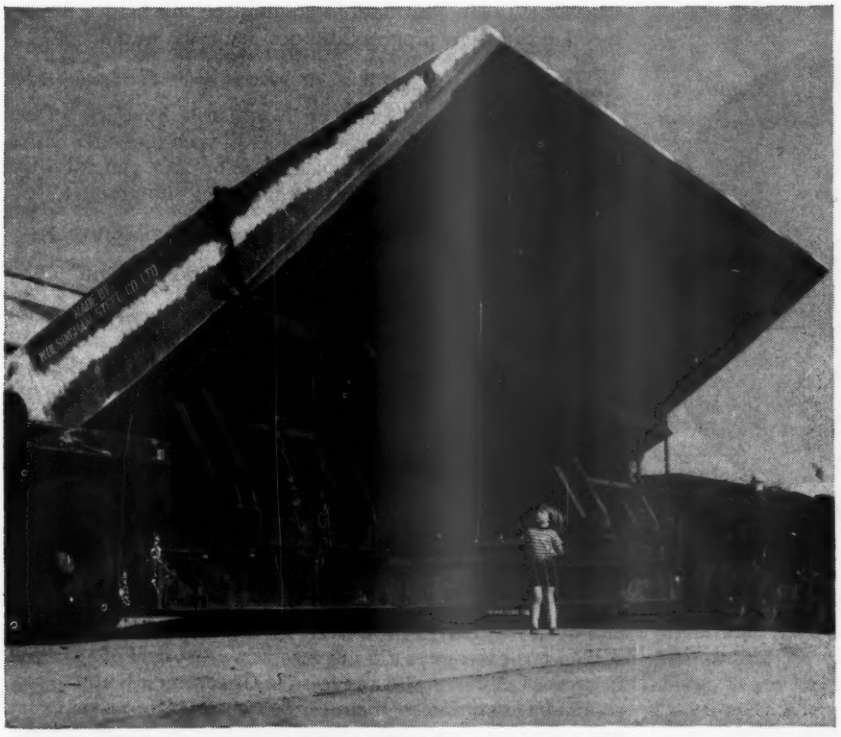
A new type of gate design has been produced by T. F. Burns and Partners and has been developed from an original idea by the main contractor, the Costain-Taylor Woodrow joint venture, under the overall direction of Sir William Halcrow and Partners who are the consulting engineers for the complete £91 million project.

The three docks, the largest of which will handle a one million ton capacity oil tanker, are 100, 80 and 66 metres wide and have their cills 12.6 metres below maximum water level.

The steelwork will be fabricated in the United Kingdom and shipped in pieces for assembly on a site by Redpath Dorman Long (Contracting) Ltd., which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the British Steel Corporation. The steelwork fabrication and the commissioning of electrical and mechanical gear will be undertaken by Sir William Arrol, the Glasgow-based branch of the Clarke Chapman Crane and Bridge Division.

A team of about 20 managers, engineers, foremen and crane drivers will be sent out from the United Kingdom and will remain on site until the gates are commissioned for service around the end of 1977.

The gates are modular propped flap gates which by utilising the opposing forces of water and diagonal props impose no load on the moving bearing surfaces when the gates are closed. Total weight of all three gates will be 2,300 tonnes, using considerably less steel than other forms of gate construction.



A 45-ton rudder leaving the Wolsingham Steel factory at Bishop Auckland for final machining by the Sunderland Forge and Engineering Co. Ltd. The rudder is part of an order for three cast steel sternframe and rudder outfits which will be fitted to three tankers in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Transmission poles for electrification scheme

British Steel Corporation's Tubes Division has won an order from Nigeria for electricity transmission poles worth more than £1 million.

It is the Division's biggest ever order for this product.

The steel poles – varying between 12.192 and 13.716 metres long – are for the Nigerian National Electrical Power Authority's Benue Plateau electrification scheme.

Steel tube for the poles – which will be fabricated at the Division's Stockton works – will be made at Hartlepool and in Scotland at Calder works.

Northallerton trailers bound for Iran

Three hundred 40 ft. trailers – worth £1.3 million – are to be supplied to Iran by York Trailer Co. of Northallerton, Yorkshire under agreements concluded with International Hauliers based in Tehran.

The contract is in two parts covering trailers for the International Transport Services and general freight trailers for use within Iran.

The trailers, which will be built at York's factories in Northallerton, Yorkshire, and Corby, Northants, are tandem axled units and are designed for loads of 25 tons.

The Iran contract follows York Trailer's earlier announcement of a £2 million containers order from the USSR.

High voltage capacitor banks for Yugoslavia

British Insulated Callender's Cables Capacitor Division of Helsby, Cheshire, has received an order worth more than £220,000 from Brodomerkur, the import-export trading company of Split, Yugoslavia, for the supply and commissioning of 79 MVAR high voltage capacitor banks. They will be installed on the grid system of Elektroprenos, Split.

Nearly 600 capacitor units are required and completion is expected during the first half of next year.

Brown Boveri of Switzerland is principal sub-contractor for switchgear, control and protection equipment, and Trench Electric Limited, of Canada, is supplying current limiting reactors.

European Community

New round of GATT multilateral trade negotiations under way in Geneva

Non tariff barriers an important feature of the Tokyo Round

In 1972 the US, EEC and other countries agreed that the time was right for a further round of negotiations within the basic framework for world trade – the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). After initial international discussion, including agreement within the newly enlarged EEC on its own approach, a ministerial meeting in Tokyo in September 1973 formally launched a new round of multilateral trade negotitions, sometimes referred to as the Tokyo Round

It was not, however, until the end of 1974 that the passage of the United States Trade Act gave American negotiators authority to enter into detailed negotiation. Although some preliminary work has been undertaken it is only this year that negotiations have been able to start in earnest. In these substantial tariff reductions are being sought.

In addition it is widely accepted that non-tariff barriers to trade have become much more significant, and it has been agreed that these should be tackled in these negotiations. Another feature of the Tokyo Round is the emphasis being laid on achieving particular benefits for the developing countries.

In the 28 years since their inception, GATT rules and procedures have done much to guard against actions by individual nations which could have adverse effects on the trade of other countries. Traders have been able to act with confidence and this has been reflected in a growth of world trade from $60 billion in 1950 to $300 billion in 1970.

The most notable feature of the GATT has been 'rounds' of tariff negotiations, aimed at achieving reductions of barriers to trade. So far there have been six. The last, the Kennedy round, took place from 1964 to 1967. The benefits were principally in the form of lowered tariffs and these came into effect over the following five years. The average tariff cut which resulted was estimated at over 30 per cent.

Programme of work

Following the passage of the US Trade Act the substantive stage of the Tokyo Round negotiations began at a meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee, the body set up to oversee this round of negotiations. This took place in Geneva on 11-14 February and agreed on a programme of work.

The programme provides for the establishment of separate working groups on the following topics: non-tariff measures, tariffs, safeguards, agriculture, tropical products and sectors. The detailed work on negotiations has since started up in each of these areas and will continue until the second half of July, when the Trade Negotiations Committee will hold a further meeting to review progress and decide on the next stage.

Non Tariff Measures

In the case of the Group on Non Tariff Measures it was decided, because of the large number of such measures which required consideration, to concentrate on four general areas which were to be taken up in the following sub groups:

quantitative restrictions; import licensing procedures

standards; packaging and labelling; marks of origin

customs valuation; import documentation; customs nomenclature and procedures

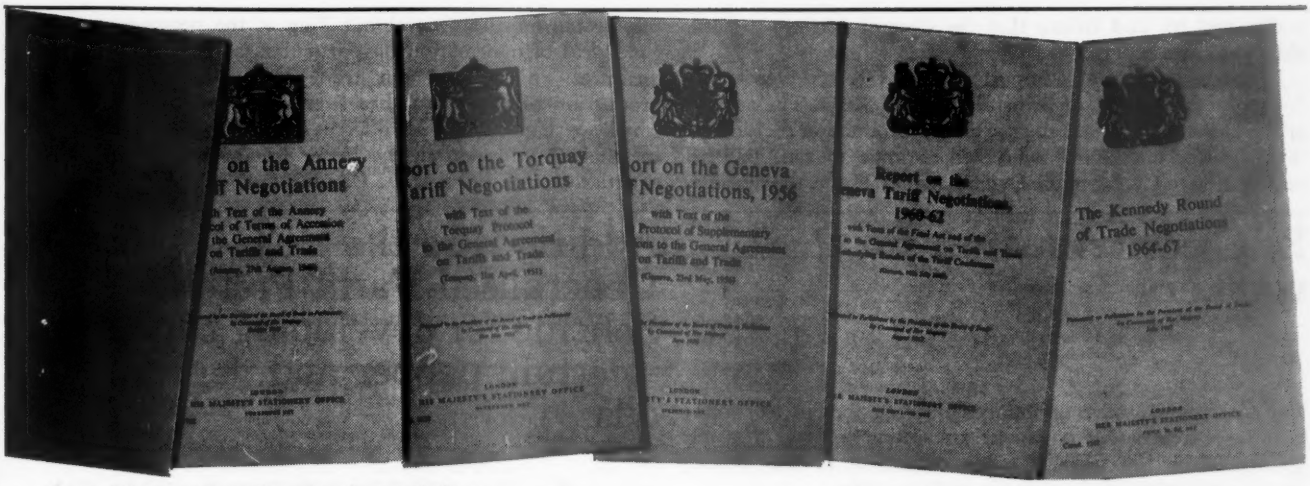
subsidies and countervailing duties.

This procedure means that work can go ahead simultaneously over a wide range of non tariff measures. But the NTM Group will continue to exercise overall co-ordination. The Group has also recognised that there may be certain non tariff measures which do not fall into one of the categories outlined above but which nevertheless present valid negotiating targets. The Group will probably settle the procedures for handling these 'special' items at its next meeting at the end of this month.

Non tariff measures did not receive a great deal of attention in earlier GATT rounds and it is the Government's aim to pay particular attention to them on this occasion in order to try and get a major reduction in non tariff barriers to our exports.

Tariff Group

The principle task of the Tariff Group will be to decide



Gatt – 28 years of multilateral trade negotiations.

upon a tariff cutting formula. At its first two meetings – in mid-March and mid-May – it has had a detailed discussion of the basic procedures including base years and units of account for comparative trade statistics. At the May meeting a number of suggestions for different tariff cutting formulae were tabled on an illustrative basis, some inclining towards a linear approach and others, including that put forward by the EEC, placing more emphasis on harmonisation. These formulae will be considered further at a meeting in July.

The formulae which eventually emerges will inevitably have to take account of the United States Trade Act which provides for cuts of up to 60 per cent in particular tariffs, apart from those of 5 per cent or less which may be completely eliminated. In the course of its work this group will consider the possibility of improvements to the various Schemes of Generalised Preferences in line with the declared aim of all the participants in these negotiations.

Safeguards

In discussion on safeguards there has been general recognition that the existing provisions in Article XIX of the GATT have not been fully effective. Some have advocated that provision should be made for a selective application of safeguards, which is not authorised under Article XIX, but it has been widely accepted that, if this approach is to be followed, it will need to be accompanied by strengthened international machinery for surveillance of safeguard measures.

These points will be taken up in future meetings of the Safeguards Group, together with the results of the work which the GATT Secretariat is currently undertaking to collect information on the various types of safeguard action which have actually been taken in the past against disruptive imports.

Agriculture

The Tokyo Declaration recognised that agriculture had special characteristics and problems which needed to be taken into account in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations. In February the Trade Negotiations Committee decided that the Agriculture Group should deal with the whole range of agricultural products and concern itself with all aspects of trade in them. There has however been disagreement over the precise area of work to be covered in this group, which is still not completely resolved. None the less it has been decided to set up sub groups to deal with grains, dairy products and meat.

The first had its initial meeting at the end of last month and the other two are to meet shortly. Among other things, they will be looking at the scope for international arrangements for products in each sector. The EEC's objective is the expansion of agricultural trade in stable world market conditions. Commodity agreements are envisaged for certain major products featuring in world trade like cereals and sugar, and the Community also favours codes of discipline between importers and exporters for products not suitable for handling through commodity agreements. It also foresees negotiated reductions in agricultural tariffs.

Tropical products

The Tokyo Declaration stated that tropical products constitute a special and priority sector in the negotiations. At the initial meeting of the Tropical Products Group in March it was agreed that the first stage in negotiations in this area would be for the developing countries to submit requests with regard to changes in existing protective arrangements.

The sector approach

The sector approach is as yet a somewhat uncertain factor in the MTN. The Tokyo Declaration said that it should be used as a complementary technique but there are differences of opinion on when and how it should feature in the negotiations.

A number of countries which are particularly heavily involved in trade in raw materials are keen to see it used as a means of getting improved access to markets for processed and semi-processed products and thus of encouraging the build-up of local industry. This would probably involve a greater degree of liberalisation than that provided under any general tariff formula. But there have also been suggestions that sectors should be areas which present particular problems where a lesser degree of liberalisation might well be appropriate.

The role of the EEC Commission

The EEC Commission acts as the spokesman for the Member States in the day-to-day work in the different negotiating bodies. Meetings of the latter are invariably preceded by one or more co-ordination meetings between the Member States and the Commission at which particular national viewpoints are brought out and an agreed Community position is established within the general guidelines which the Council of Ministers has laid down. This is in addition to the frequent informal contact between Member States and the Commission. Co-ordination meetings are also held during the course of GATT meetings to enable account to be taken of developments in the working out of the Community line.

In order to enable it to take full account of the interests of Community industries the Commission maintains contact with European trade bodies. It is therefore important that UK interests should make their point of view known to these trade

bodies and try and ensure that the Commission are in turn also made aware of it.

It is however equally important that UK representatives should be fully aware of British industries' views. The appropriate channel for this is the particular production division in the Ministry concerned, who will arrange to pass on the information to CRE 1 in the Department of Trade, the division responsible for the general handling of the negotiations. A good deal of information on particular tariff and non tariff measures which affect our trade has already come into production divisions but there are still gaps in the picture which we should like to see filled as soon as possible. The more specific the information, the better briefed will be the UK negotiators and, in turn, the Commission.

EEC contribution for BSC workers

The Community have announced their agreement to contribute to re-adaptation payments amounting in total to some £107,000 for 120 workers made redundant at two British Steel Corporation works over the past two years.

The workers concerned – at the Shotton works in Flintshire and the Whitehead works in Newport, South Wales – have already received the benefits.

The EEC contribution is made available in accordance with Article 56 of the European Coal and Steel Community Treaty, under the 1973 agreement between the Commission and the UK Government on assistance to steelworkers affected by change in the industry.

Greece applies for EEC membership

The Greek Government has made a formal application to join the European Community.

Greece has already signed an Association Agreement with the Six, which envisages the country's eventual full membership of the Community, and this was extended to the three new Member States – Denmark, Ireland and the UK – by the Additional Protocol signed in Brussels on 28 April this year (see the 30 May issue of *Trade and Industry*).

Additions to the EEC Generalised Tariff Preferences Scheme for developing countries – certain pepper and vegetable oils

An article in *Trade and Industry* of 26 December 1974 (p. 711) outlined the European Communities' GSP arrangements for 1975. As mentioned in later articles (eg 20 February 1975, p. 456) full details of the scheme were published in the *Official Journal of the Communities*, L329 of 9 December 1974.

Some additions have now been made to the items in Chapters 1-24 of the Customs Tariff for which the scheme provides preferential rates of duty not subject to tariff quota or ceiling limits. These additional preferences which will come into effect from 1 July 1975, are set out in Regulation (EEC) No. 1213/75 of 7 May 1975 (*Official Journal* No. L124 of 15 May 1975, p. 22), which gives the preferential rates for the Common Customs Tariff.

Details of the tariff headings and the UK's preferential rates, which are lower than the CCT rates, will appear in an amendment to Part 10B of HM Customs Tariff shortly. However, briefly, the items concerned are as follows:

UK tariff heading and item		UK GSP rate from 1 July 1975
09.04 A I b) 1, 2	Pepper	3.6%
15.07 D I a) 1	Palm oil	1.5%
ex D I a) 3 cc)	Palm nut and kernel oil	1.8%
D II a) 1	Palm oil	2.4%
ex D II b) 2 aa) 11	Coconut oil	4.8%
ex D II b) 2 aa) 22	Palm nut and kernel oil	4.8%

New EC Legislation

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L133, 24 May 1975, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 1301/75, temporarily suspending the autonomous duties in the Common Customs Tariff on certain industrial products as set out below. These suspensions shall be applicable from 1 July 1975 to 31 December 1975 for the products listed in Table I; from 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976 for the products listed in Table II.

TABLE I

CCT heading no.	Description of goods	Rate of autonomous duties
ex 28.21	Chromium oxide (Cr_2O_3) for production of chromium metal (a)	0%
ex 29.16 D	Prostaglandin E_2	0%
ex 29.23 A II	Dinoprost, trometamol salt	0%
ex 29.31 B	5-Fluoro-2-methyl-1-(4-methylthiobenzylidende)-inden-3-ylacetic acid	0%
ex 29.39 D II	Betamethasonephosphate; betamethosone 17α-valerat, sterile	0%
ex 29.44 C	Cephazoline and its salts	4.8%
ex 29.44 C	Salts of Cephaloridin, of cephalothin and of cephalexin	4.8%
ex 41.02 B	Leather of East India kid, whole, whether or not the heads and legs have been removed, weighing each more than 4.5 kg. net and not more than 8 kg., not further prepared than vegetable tanned, whether or not having undergone further preservative treatment with oil, but obviously unsuitable for immediate use in the manufacture of leather articles	0%
ex 56.01 A	Synthetic textile fibres of aromatic polyamides obtained by polycondensation of *m*-phenylenediamine and *iso*phthalic acid	0%
ex 70.19 A IV b)	Glass beads of a diameter of less than 0.1 mm. and with a refraction index of 2.26	0%
ex 73.40 B	Integrally forged, rough-turned components with unit weights of more than 150 metric tons or outer diameters of more than 6,000 mm. for reactor pressure vessels	0%

CCT heading no.	Description of goods	Rate of autonomous duties
ex 76.03	Aluminium alloy strip in coils containing not less than 18% by weight and not more than 23% by weight of tin and not less than 0.7% by weight and not more than 1.5% by weight of copper as the major alloying elements and having a width of not less than 75 mm. and not more than 230 mm. and a thickness of not less than 3 mm. and not more than 6.5 mm.	0%

TABLE II

CCT heading no.	Description of goods	Rate of autonomous duties
ex 28.04 C III	Tellurium powder	0%
28.51 A	Heavy hydrogen (deuterium) and compounds thereof (including heavy water); mixtures and solutions containing deuterium in which the ratio of the deuterium atoms to the normal hydrogen atoms exceeds 1 : 5,000 in number (Euratom)	0%
ex 28.55 A	Phosphides of iron (ferro-phosphorus) containing 15% or more by weight of phosphorus, for use exclusively in the manufacture of refined phosphoric iron or steel (a)	0%
ex 28.57 B	Manganese nitride containing not more than 8% of nitrogen by weight	0%
ex 29.01 C I	Pinenes	8%
ex 29.01 D VI	Vinyltoluenes	6%
ex 29.01 D VI	1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene	0%
ex 29.02 A II b)	1,2,3-Trichloropropene	0%
ex 29.02 A III	Ethylene dibromides	0%
ex 29.02 A III	Vinyl bromide	0%
ex 29.02 B	Dodecachloropentacylodecane	0%
ex 29.02 B	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0%
ex 29.03 A	Benzene-1,3-disulphonic acid	0%
ex 29.03 B II	1-Nitropropane; 2-Nitropropane	8%
ex 29.03 B II	Nitromethane	0%
ex 29.04 C I	Hexane-1,6-diol	0%
ex 29.04 C I	Butane-1,3-diol	0%
ex 29.06 A IV	2-*tert*-Butyl-4-ethylphenol	0%
ex 29.06 B V	1,1,3-Tris-(5-*tert*-butyl-4-hydroxy-2-methylphenyl)-butane	0%
ex 29.08 D	Dicumyl peroxide	0%
ex 29.09	1,2-Epoxybutane	7%
ex 29.11 A IV	2,3-Dimethylpentaldehyde	0%
ex 29.13 A I	5-Methylhexan-2-one	7%
ex 29.13 B I b)	Natural refined camphor	0%
ex 29.13 D I	16-*alpha*-Methylpregnenolone	6%
ex 29.13 F	1,4-Naphthaquinone	0%
ex 29.13 G II	2,3-Dichloro-1,4-Naphthaquinone	0%
ex 29.13 G II	Decachlorotetracyclodecanone	10%
ex 29.14 A II c) 4	16,17-Epoxypregnenolone acetate	6%
ex 29.14 A II c) 4	16-*alpha*-Methylallopregn-11-*alpha*, 17-*alpha*, 21-triol-3,20-dione 11-*p*-toluenesulphonate 21-acetate	9%
ex 29.14 A VII	Diethyl triethylene glycol butyrate	0%
ex 29.14 B IV b)	2-Ethyl-2-hydroxymethylpropanediol triacrylate	0%
ex 29.15 A IV a)	Sebacic acid	0%
ex 29.15 C III	Benzyl phenyl malonate	0%
ex 29.15 C III	Trimellitic acid; trimellitic anhydride	0%
ex 29.15 C III	Tetrachlorophthalic anhydride	0%
29.16 A III a)	Crude calcium tartrate	3.5%
ex 29.16 B VI	Distearyl 2-(5-*tert*butyl-4-hydroxy-3-methylbenzyl) malonate	0%
ex 29.16 B VI	Pentaerythritol tetra-3-(3,5-di*tert*butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionate	0%
ex 29.16 B VI	Octadecyl 3-(3,5-di*tert*butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionate	0%
ex 29.16 D	3,6-Endoxohexahydrophthalic acid and its sodium salt	10%
ex 29.16 D	Prostaglandin E_2	0%
ex 29.23 A II	(+)-4-Dimethylamino-3-methyl-1,2-diphenyl-butan-2-ol	0%
ex 29.23 C	Ketamine hydrochloride	0%
ex 29.23 D V	Tetranexamic acid (*trans*-4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid)	0%
ex 29.23 E	*N*-Benzyl-*N*-(3-hydroxybenzoylmethyl) methylammonium chloride	0%
ex 29.23 E	*N*-(2-[4-1,2 diphenylvinyl) phenoxy] ethyl)-diethylammonium chloride	0%
ex 29.23 E	Methyldopa (INN), *alpha*-Methyldioxyphenylalanine	0%
29.25 B II a)	5-Ethyl-5-phenylbarbituric acid (phenobarbarbital) and its salts	11%
ex 29.26 A I	*o*-Benzoicsulphimide (saccharin) and its sodium salts	8%
ex 29.27	2-(3-Phenoxyphenyl) propionitrile	0%
ex 29.27	(-)-2-Acetamido-2-vanillypropionitrile	0%
ex 29.29	16,17-Dehydropregnenolone acetate oxime	6%
ex 29.29	(-)-2-(3,4-Dihydroxybenzyl)-2-hydrazinopropionic acid	0%
ex 29.29	Podophyllinic acid 2-ethylhydrazide	6%
ex 29.31 B	Thiobis (di*sec*amylphenol)	6%
ex 29.31 B	Stearyl *S*-(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethylbenzyl) thioglycolate	0%
ex 29.34 B	Phenylthiophosphonic acid dichloride; *o*-ethylphenylthiophosphonic acid chloride	0%
ex 29.34 B	Dimethyltindichloride	0%
ex 29.35 Q	Disogenin and its esters	0%
ex 29.35 Q	*alpha*-Acetylbutyrolactone	0%
ex 29.35 Q	1,4-Diazabicyclo [2,2,2] octane (triethylenediamin)	0%
ex 29.35 Q	2-(3,5-Di*ter*butyl-2-hydroxyphenyl)-5-chlorobenzotriazole	0%
ex 29.35 Q	2-(2-Hydroxy-5-methyphenyl) benzotriazole	0%
ex 29.35 Q	Indomethacin (INN)	0%
ex 29.35 Q	2-Picoline	0%
ex 29.35 Q	Methyl 3-amino-5,6-dichloropyrazine-2-carboxylate	0%
ex 29.35 Q	(-)-1-tertButylamino-3-(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yloxy)propan-2-ol	0%
ex 29.35 Q	Amprolium hydrochloride	0%
ex 29.35 Q	Thiabendazole (INN)	0%
ex 29.35 Q	4-Aminoimidazole-5-carboxamide orotate dihydrate	0%
ex 29.35 Q	Tris(2-Hydroxyethyl) isocyanurate	0%
ex 29.36	Sulphaguanidine	0%
ex 29.36	Quinethazone (7-chloro-2 ethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-oxoquinazoline-6-sulfonamide)	0%
ex 29.38 B III	Folic acid	0%
ex 29.39 C I	Serum gonadotrophin (INN)	0%
ex 29.39 D II	6-*alpha*-Methylprednisolone	8%
ex 29.39 D II	Fluorometholone (INN)	8%
ex 29.39 D II	Betamethasone 21-acetate, sterile	0%
ex 29.39 D II	Betamethasone 17,21-dipropionate, sterile	0%
ex 29.39 D II	Triamcinolone (INN)	8%
ex 29.39 D II	Triamcinolonacetonide-21-(2,2-dimethylbutyrate); triamcinolonacetonide; triamcinolondiacetate	8%
ex 29.39 E	Prasterone (INN)	6%
ex 29.39 E	Thyrocalcitonin, porcine	0%
ex 29.40	Bromelain	0%
ex 29.40	Mixture of streptokinase and streptodornase	0%
ex 29.41 A	Digitalis glycosides, except digoxin	6%
ex 29.41 D	Pure glycoside of squills	6%
ex 29.41 D	Calcium salts of sennoside A and B	6%
ex 29.41 D	Benzylidene-*beta*-D-glycoside of podophyllotoxin	6%
ex 29.42 C VII	Alkaloids of ergot of rye and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives other than lysergic acid	6%
ex 29.42 C VII	Philocarpine nitrate; pilocarpine hydrochloride	6%
ex 29.44 A	Azidocillin and its salts	0%
ex 29.44 C	Tobramycin and its salts	0%
ex 29.44 C	Gentamycin and its salts	0%
ex 29.44 C	Cephradin;	0%
	Amphotericin	0%
ex 29.44 C	Nystatin	0%
ex 29.44 C	Lincomycin and its salts and esters; Chlorolincomycin and its salts and esters	0%
ex 29.44 C	Minocycline-*mono*-hydrochloride dihydrate	0%
ex 29.44 C	Spectinomycin dihydrochloride pentahydrate	0%
ex 29 C and ex 30.03 A II b)	Bleomycin sulphate	0%
ex 29.44 C	Tylosin base and its salts	0%
ex 29.44 C	4-Nitrobenzyl 7-amino-3-methyl-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo [4,2,0] oct-2-ene-2-carboxylate and salts thereof	0%
ex 29.44 C	Spectinomycin sulphate	0%
ex 29.44 C	Monensin and its salts whether or not in crystalized form	0%
ex 30.01 A I	Bovine livers for organotherapeutic purposes, dried and powdered	5%
ex 30.01 B, ex 30.03 A II b) and B II b)	Human albumin 20%; human fibrinogen; preserved serum prepared on a basis of human blood	0%
ex 30.01 B	The following substances derived from human blood: antihaemophilic globulin, anti-Rh_o (D) globulin and plasmaprotein solution	0%
ex 30.01 B	Extracts of suprarenal glands	0%
ex 30.01 B	Intrinsic factor (purified extracts of mucous membrane of swine, dried)	5%
ex 30.01 B	Extract of liver of bovine animals	5%
ex 30.01 B	Freeze-dried gamma globulin extracted from human blood	0%
ex 30.01 B	Anti-D immunoplasma	0%
ex 30.02 A	Tetanus immunoglobulin	0%
ex 30.02 A	Anti-tetanus immunoplasma	0%
ex 30.03 A II b) and B II b)	Anti-haemophilic globulin and anti-Rh_o (D) globulin extracted from human blood	0%
32.01 A	Tanning extracts of wattle (Mimosa)	0%
ex 32.01 D	Tanning extracts of eucalyptus	4%
ex 32.01 D	Tanning extracts derived from gambier and myrobalan fruits	0%
ex 32.04 A IV	Dyeing extracts of logwood, yellow woods or of red woods	0%
ex 32.07 B	Polycarbonate with a carbon black content of not less than 22% and no more than 28% by weight	—
ex 38.03 B	Acid activated montmorillonite which, when examined by X-ray powder diffraction, shows four principal lines corresponding to crystal interplanar spacings (d various) of 0.44, 0.40, 0.33 and 0.25 nanometres, the line corresponding to 0.40 nanometre being the most intense	0%
38.07 A	Spirits of turpentine	3%
38.07 B	Sulphate turpentine: crude dipentene	3%
38.07 C	Wood turpentine; terpenic solvents from the distillation or other treatment of coniferous woods; sulphite turpentine; pine oil	3%
ex 38.08 C	Colophony, hydrogenated, polymerized, dimerized or oxidized	4%
ex 38.08 C	Technical hydrogenated abietic alcohol	0%
ex 38.19 G	Compound catalysts consisting of copper chloride fixed on aluminium oxide	0%
ex 38.19 G	Catalysts with a diphosphorus pentaoxide base	0%
ex 38.19 K	Sintered magnesite mixed with small quantities of mineral oils	0%
ex 38.19 T	Mixtures of aldehydes from lignin	0%
ex 38.19 T	Mixtures of tertiary mercaptans	9%

CCT heading no.	Description of goods	Rate of autonomous duties
ex 38.19 T	Crude guanin (paste of fish scales and other waste of fish, containing mineral oil, of a kind used for the manufacture of pearl essence)	0%
ex 38.19 T	Crude diosgenin	0%
ex 38.19 T	White mortar, non refractory, consisting of marble powder and white cement excluding coating materials used in painting and of a type used for masonry	0%
ex 38.19 T	White granules and powders consisting of a mixture of melted, recrystallised mineral substances (mainly sand, limestone and dolomite)	12%
ex 38.19 T	Intermediate products from the manufacture of monensin salts, containing between 16 and 23% by weight of monensin	0%
ex 39.01 C III	Film, in rolls, of substrated ethylene glycol polyterephthalate, for cinematography or photography (including radiography)	8%
ex 39.01 C III	Waste and scrap of polyester sheets coated with tungsten compounds	0%
ex 39.01 C III	Reflecting polyester sheeting, even in rolls	0%
ex 39.01 C III	Polyesters made from naphthalene dicarboxylic acid and ethylene glycol in the form of films (Q films), even in rolls	0%
ex 39.01 C IV	Polyamide 6 in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3(b) to Chapter 39 for the manufacture of textile threads and fibres (a)	0%
ex 39.01 C V	Elastomers of polyurethane with groups of ether in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3(a) and (b) to Chapter 39	11%
ex 39.01 C VII	Poly(ethylene oxide) having a molecular weight of not less than 4,000,000	8%
ex 39.01 C VII	Polyimide foils, even in rolls	0%
ex 39.02 C III	Polysulphohaloethylenes in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3(a) and (b) to Chapter 39	4%
ex 39.02 C VI a) and b)	Copolymers solely for allyl alcohol with styrene, which have an acetyl value of not less than 190	0%
ex 39.02 C VIII	Copolymers of vinylidene chloride with vinyl chloride, containing not less than 80% by weight of vinylidene chloride, in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3(a) and (b) to Chapter 39, for the manufacture of fibres, monofil or strip (a)	4%
ex 39.02 C XII	Reflecting polyacrylic film, even in rolls	0%
ex 39.02 C XIV a)	Copolymers of ethyl acrylate with chlorethylvinyl either, in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3(b) to Chapter 39	12%
ex 39.02 C XIV a)	Copolymers of ethylene and maleic anhydride slightly cross-linked and with molecular ratio of 1 :1 (viscosity 15,000-20,000 cp)	0%
ex 39.02 C XIV a)	Copolymers of vinyl chloride in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3(a) and (b) to Chapter 39, containing by weight not less than 90% and not more than 92% vinyl chloride, not less than 2% and not more than 4% vinyl acetate and not less than 4% and not more than 8% vinyl alcohol	0%
ex 39.02 C XIV b)	Poly(vinyl fluoride) in the form of sheets or rolls	0%
ex 39.03 B II b) 2, B III b) 4 aa) and BIV b) 4 aa)	Waste and scrap of photographic (including cinematographic) and X-ray film	0%
39.03 B V a) 1	Ethylcellulose, not plasticized	4%
ex 39.03 B V a) 2)	Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose insoluble in water	4%
ex 39.05 B	Rubber hydrochloride in sheets of a thickness not exceeding 0.02 mm, even in rolls	0%
ex 41.02 B	Bovine skins, chrome tanned in the moist state (wet blue)	0%
41.03 B I	Sheep and lambskin leather, except leather falling within heading No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08 : other : not further prepared than tanned	0%
41.04 B 1	Goat and kid skin leather, except leather falling within heading No. 41.06, 41.07, or 41.08 : other : not further prepared than tanned	0%
41.05 B I	Other kinds of leather, not further prepared than tanned	0%
ex 44.28 C	Shingles for roofs and walls, of coniferous wood	0%
45.02	Natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips (including cubes or square slabs, cut to size for corks or stoppers)	4%
ex 48.01 E	Japanese tissue (special long-fibre paper) for the manufacture of artificial sausage casings or for wrapping man-made textile fibres (continuous) in the course of industrial processing (a)	0%
ex 49.11 B	Microcopies on an opaque base intended for data-banks and libraries (a)	0%
ex 49.11 B	Artists' screen prints (commonly described as serigraphs), signed by the artist and numbered from 1 to 200	0%
ex 51.01 A	Single yarn of polytetrafluoroethylene	0%
ex 51.01 A	Yarn wholly of poly(glycollic) acid	0%
51.01 B I	Hollow-filament yarn of regenerated textile fibres	0%
ex 51.04 A	Woven fabrics of polyvinyl alcohol fibres for machine embroidery	0%
ex 54.03 B I a)	Unbleached linen yarn (excluding yarn of flax tow), measuring per kg 30,000 m or less, for the manufacture of multiple or cabled yarns for the footwear industry or for whipping cables (a)	0%
ex 58.01 B	Carpets, carpeting and rugs of silk or of waste silk other than noil, of which the pile contains not less than 85% by weight of silk or of waste silk other than noil	20% with a maximum duty of 4 u.a per m^2
ex 58.07 A	Braids wholly of dyed poly(glycollic) acid yarn	0%
ex 59.03	Bonded fibre fabrics and similar bonded yarn fabrics or aromatic polyamide man-made fibres produced by polycondensation of m-phenylenediamine and isophthalic acid	0%
ex 59.04	Coir yarn for the manufacture of carpets, carpeting and rugs, mats and the like (a)	0%
ex 59.17 D	Yarn of polytetrafluoroethylene, bleached, impregnated, whether or not oiled	0%
ex 69.09 B	Catalyst supports, consisting of porous cordierite ceramic pieces of roughly circular or oval cross-section with parallel sides, having an overall volume of not less than 240 ml and not more than 11,100 ml, and having a minimum dimension of not less than 70 mm and a maximum dimension of not more than 480 mm, having not less than 28 continuous channels per hundred mm^2 running parallel to the main axis of symmetry, the total channel cross-section area being not less than 60% and not more than 80% of the whole cross-section area	0%
ex 81.02 B	Molybdenum alloy sheets less than 0.20 mm thick containing not less than 98% by weight of molybdenum, not less than 0.40% by weight and not more than 1% by weight of titanium and not less than 0.06% by weight and not more than 0.20% by weight of zirconium, as the major alloying elements	0%
ex 81.04 D I	Chromium, in the form of cathode chips or pellets, which contains not more than 0.10% by weight of total oxygen, not more than 0.015% by weight of total aluminium, and not more than 0.001% by weight of aluminium compounds insoluble in boiling 5N hydrochloric acid and in boiling fuming perchloric acid, and estimated as A1, intended for the production of alloy for manufacture of fixed or movable blades for aircraft jet engines (a)	0%
ex 81.04 G I	Manganese electrolytic of a purity of at least 99.5% and intended for the chemical industry (a)	0%
ex 81.04 K I	Waste and scrap of titanium	0%
ex 81.04 K I	Titanium sponge	0%
ex 81.04 M	Waste and scrap of uranium depleted in U 235	0%
ex 84.51 A	Typewriters with Braille characters	0%
ex 84.63	Forged and roughly shaped generator and turbine shafts of a weight exceeding 150 metric tons	0%
ex 90.01 B	Material consisting of a polarising film, supported on one or both sides by transparent material	0%
ex 90.19 B II	Reading appliances for the blind, in which a miniature camera using photo-transistors transmits letters on to a scanning board with piezo-electric pencils, and its parts and accessories	0%

(a) The appliaction of this suspension will be subject to the conditions determined by the competent authorities.

The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L133, 24 May 1975, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 1302/75 temporarily and totally suspending the customs duties applicable in the Community as originally constituted on a number of products imported from the new Member States, as set out below; these suspensions shall be applicable from 1 July 1975 to 31 December 1975 for the products referred to in Table I; from 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976 for the products referred to in Table II.

TABLE I

CCT heading no.	Description of goods
ex 29.44 C	Cephazoline and its salts
ex 29.44 C	Salts of cephaloridin, of cephalothin and of cephalexin

TABLE II

CCT heading no.	Description of goods
ex 38.19 T	White granules and powder consisting of a mixture of melted, recrystallised mineral substances (mainly sand, limestone and dolomite)

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Trade Information

UK-Egyptian agreements signed

The United Kingdom and the Arab Republic of Egypt have concluded agreements on economic, industrial and technological co-operation and investment protection.

The Co-operation Agreement was signed in London on 11 June by James Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, and Ismail Fahmi, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

It provides for the establishment of a Joint Commission to meet at least once a year to review the progress of and prospects for economic, industrial and technological co-operation.

At the same ceremony, Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Fahmi signed an Investment Protection Agreement.

UK trade with Egypt has been as follows:

£ million

	1972	1973	1974	1974 Jan-April	1975 Jan-April
UK exports to	18.4	27.1	52.4	14.3	25.4
UK imports from	12.6	23.7	37.3	10.9	17.9

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, and Ismail Fahmi, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt (left). The picture was taken at the Department of Trade headquarters following the signing of two agreements at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

UK and Spain: double taxation

The Inland Revenue announced in a press release on 9 June that discussions were held in Madrid from 2 to 6 June between representatives of the United Kingdom and Spain about the conclusion of a Double Taxation Convention between the two countries. Agreement was reached at official level on a text which will be submitted to the two Governments for approval.

Hints to business men booklets

Revised editions of the booklets on the Philippines, Switzerland, Austria and Ethiopia, Somalia, Afars and Issas have been published in the 'Hints to Business Men' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets from Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Room D 05-09, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 7146, or any Regional Office of the Department of Industry.

A library for exporters

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are available for reference in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. A modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes, it has a reading room for visitors and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of overseas manufacturers. The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays (Tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368 or Telex No. 886143).

Saudi Arabia – sale of agricultural machinery

The Saudi Arabian Council of Ministers has passed a resolution No. 77 of 9 February 1975 concerning the sale of agricultural machinery equipment. The resolution is an attempt to tighten up their regulations to prevent misuse and wastage. Copies of the resolution can be obtained. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.

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Removal of countervailing duty on Italian domestic refrigerators

The Department of Trade has removed, from 3 July 1975, the countervailing duty imposed in 1968 on imports of domestic refrigerators manufactured in Italy.

The decision follows a review by the Department of the rates of subsidy granted to Italian exporters of refrigerators by their Government. The review found that the subsidy is being decreased progressively to levels at which a countervailing duty would no longer be appropriate.

Copies of the Order removing this duty – the Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties Order 1973 (Amendment) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 987) – are available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 (price 6p) and by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 (price 11½p).

The duty was fixed at a rate of £0.0238 per kg. by the Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties Order 1973 (SI 1973 No. 2037).

The goods liable to duty were described as 'domestic refrigerators, electrically operated, of a storage capacity not exceeding 12 cubic ft. originating in Italy, but excluding food freezers and refrigerators cum freezers'.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to General Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption.

Representations should be received by 4 July.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.04	Methanol, synthetic	Methanol	31 December 1975	15488
39.02	Laminated sheets in rolls being not less than 0.2 mm. and not more than 6 mm. in thickness, and having three plies. The centre ply consisting of poly-(vinylidene chloride) film, being not less than 0.03 mm. in thickness and at least one of the other plies consisting of polypropylene or a polymer or co-polyer of ethylene. These latter ply/plies predominating by weight	Laminated sheets	31 December 1975	14377

REVISED DEFINITIONS

Interested parties will wish to know that we are considering revising the existing definitions for magnesium oxide (28.18), laminated sheets (39.02), asbestos paper (68.13) and silver-bearing copper billets (74.01), as follows:

28.18 Magnesium oxide, dead-burned but not fused, of a purity not less than 95 per cent, which contain:
(a) not more than 0.05 per cent by weight of boron compounds expressed as B_2O_3.
(b) not more than 3.5 per cent by weight of calcium compounds expressed as CaO
(c) not more than 1.1 per cent by weight of silicon compounds expressed as SiO_2 and
(d) a total of not more than 0.7 per cent by weight of aluminium compounds and iron compounds expressed as Al_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3

39.02 Laminated sheets in rolls being not less than 0.20 mm. and not more than 6.0 mm. in thickness and either:
(a) having not more than five plies consisting of polymers or co-polymers of styrene, or
(b) having no more than two plies consisting of polypropylene or a polymer or co-polymer of ethylene and not more than four plies consisting of a polymer or co-polymer of styrene, the latter ply/plies predominating by weight
Laminated sheets in rolls, being not less than 0.2 mm. and not more than 6.0 mm. in thickness and having three plies, the centre ply of poly(vinylidene chloride) film, being not less than 0.03 mm. in thickness and at least one of the outer plies consisting of styrene based polymer, the styrene based ply/plies predominating by weight

68.13 Asbestos paper, impregnated with styrene butadiene rubber, in rolls, being not less than 0.55 mm. and not more than 0.85 mm. in thickness, weighing not less than 500 g. and not more than 820 g. per sq. m., and having a loss on ignition at 1,000 deg. C. of not less than 24.0 per cent by weight and not more than 32.0 per cent by weight, for use in the production of cushion vinyl flooring

74.01 Copper alloy containing not less than 99.8 per cent by weight of copper and not less than 0.08 per cent nor more than 0.11 per cent by weight of silver as the major alloying element in the form of billets of a diameter of not less than 149 mm. nor more than 205 mm. and of a length of not less than 1,358 mm. nor more than 2,480 mm.

Notices to Importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB.

No. 1493: Imports of bananas from the Dollar Area

To offset expected shortfalls in supplies of fresh bananas to the United Kingdom from other sources, a further supplementary quota of 8,000 tons, has been established for imports from the Dollar Area.

In order to ensure continuity of imports, the Department of Trade's Import Licensing Branch will allocate the supplementary quota among existing licence holders, having regard to the use they have made of their existing allocations under the current quotas for 1974/75. Import licences will be issued to importers against their allocations only for those amounts for which they can produce evidence of a firm contract with the overseas supplier. Licences issued under these arrangements will not be valid after 30 September, 1975.

The Dollar Area, as defined in the Open General Import Licence, means Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, United States of America and Venezuela.

Inquiries: ILB, tel. 01-215 5704.

ECGD News

Boxboard-making equipment for Sweden

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £1.8 million loan which Scandinavian Bank Ltd., acting on behalf of Barclays Bank, has made available to Uddeholms A/B, of Sweden.

The loan will help finance a contract won by Black Clawson International Ltd., of Gwent, for the supply of equipment and machinery to produce coated and uncoated boxboard. The factory is scheduled for commissioning early in 1977 and will produce 500 tonnes of boxboard each day.

UK machinery for Brazilian tobacco industry

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £1 million loan which Lloyds Bank International Ltd. has made available to Companhia Souza Cruz Industria e Commercio, Brazil.

The loan will help finance a contract for packing machinery awarded to Molins Ltd., of London, and a contract for tobacco cutting and ancillary conveyor machinery awarded to AMF International Ltd., of Hampshire.

Multi-million loan for Frigg Oil Field

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed two loans totalling £42 million which will enable contracts for capital equipment and services to be placed in the UK for the Norwegian sector of the Frigg Oil Field. Finance for the loans has been made available to a consortium of Norwegian borrowers by National Westminer Bank Ltd. acting on their own behalf and for Midland Bank Ltd. and Williams and Glyn's Bank Ltd. The Norwegian consortium consists of Norsk Hydro Produksjion A/S, Elf Norge A/S, Total Marine Norge A/S and Aquitaine Norge A/S.

The first loan of £12 million will be used for the development of the Frigg gas field. Each contract must have a minimum value of £5,000 and be placed by 30 June 1977. All contracts will be nominated by Elf Norge A/S.

The second loan of £25 million will be used in connection with manifold platform facilities and a pipeline which will come ashore at St. Fergus in Aberdeenshire. Each contract must have a minimum value of £25,000 and be placed by 31 December 1976. All contracts will be nominated by Total Oil Marine Ltd. This loan has a built in option for a further £5 million to be made available.

Exporters interested in further details of this facility should contact either Mr. R. W. Willis, of ECGD (tel. 01-606 6699, ext. 393), or Mr. M. L. Preece, of Nat/West (tel. 01-606 1080, ext. 340).

£16.7m loan for Indonesia

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £16.7 million loan which Midland Bank has made available to the Indonesian Ministry of Finance to help finance goods being purchased from the UK for the modernisation and expansion programme of Indonesia's communications network. The loan will help finance a contract awarded to British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd. for telephone cables and accessories by the Indonesian Ministry of Telecommunications. The installation of the cables is scheduled to be completed early in 1978.

Sweden: £1m line of credit

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £1 million line of credit which S. G. Warburg & Co. acting on behalf of Lloyds has arranged with Gränges A/B of Sweden. The loan will help finance contracts placed in the UK for capital plant and equipment by Gränges and its subsidiary companies. Gränges is one of the largest companies in Sweden and has interests in mining, mineral processing, manufacture of steel and aluminium products and shipping.

Under the terms of the loan a UK exporter will receive 80 per cent of the contract from the loan; the remaining 20 per cent is payable by the buyer. To qualify a contract must have a minimum value of £10,000 and be placed by 15 December 1976.

Details are available from P. J. Grindlay of ECGD (01-606 6699 ext. 7340) or J. Burnell of Lloyds Bank (01-626 1500 ext. 2087).

Papua New Guinea: correct name

Papua New Guinea, shortly to become independent from Australia, is frequently mis-named. The island's official title is Papua New Guinea, without comma, hyphen, or references to territories or trust territories. Ref. CRE 43565. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

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Her Majesty's Stationery Office will continue to handle all circulation and distribution matters and subscription inquiries, and queries should continue to be addressed to them.

Tariff and Trade Notices

Finland

Revised rates of import deposit. Details of revised rates of import deposit which came into effect on 1 May 1975 have been received for certain goods falling within the following tariff chapter headings:

Chapters 7, 16, 25, 28/29, 32, 39/40, 50/51, 53/56, 58/60, 64, 68/70, 73/74, 76, 83/85 and 87.

It has been decided that raw materials, semi-manufactures and aids which are used for the manufacture of pharmaceuticals by the domestic pharmaceutical industry be exempt from import deposit. Details of the revised rates of deposit are available on request to OTAR Section. Exporters should state their goods and the BN tariff heading. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 458/461.

France

Price control on certain commodities: The measures to freeze prices and control profit margins announced by the French Minister of Finance on 3 June are concentrated in sectors which have shown increases above the index in recent months or where the fall in imported commodity prices have not been passed on to the consumer.

Wholesale and retail dealers will have their profit margins taxed on 15 products (mainly foodstuffs containing an element of imported raw materials such as coffee, cocoa, vegetable oil) and on soap, light bulbs, cameras and recording equipment. A co-efficient, varied according to the product, will be appplied to the purchasing price which will determine the maximum sale price.

Prices will be frozen until 15 September 1975 on 10 categories of products, the most important of which are clothing of all kinds, footwear and fine household china.

Cuts in the prices of certain petroleum products are announced i.e. domestic fuel oil, heavy fuel oil and gas oil, but the price of petrol remains unchanged.

Certain capital goods have been released from the price control system. These include industrial furnaces, boilers, machine tools, compressers and turbines.

Cyprus

New import restrictions. The Department has received the text of a new regulation (The Import Regulation Law), issued by the Government of Cyprus, which sets out the method by which future imports of certain products will be restricted.

A licence must now be obtained before the products listed in the Regulation can be imported, and the applicant for such a licence will be asked to produce evidence of import performance in the shape of a certificate from the Customs of imports for the previous three years.

The tariff headings involved are:

17.04.90	18.06.90	19.08.10	25.20
25.22	39.01.50	40.13.10	56.05.90
60.01.90	83.14	84.18.93	85.04
97.03			

Copies of this Regulation are available. Inquiries: OTAR EDB ext. 473.

Ghana

Debt repayments. Information has been received from the British High Commission in Accra of the following announcement which appeared in the Ghanaian press of 2 June 1975: 'The Bank of Ghana announces for the information of importers and other members of the general public that it will release foreign exchange to the commercial banks on 2 June 1975 for the payment of import bills which were due for payment between 1 October 1971 and 15 October 1971 and approved services which are unpaid for want of foreign exchange and in respect of which the cedi counterparts were paid to the commercial banks between 1 October 1971 and 15 October 1971. The payment of these bills should be supported with the relevant customs entry forms and original invoices. Further announcements will be made in due course about the payment of other bills in the system.' Inquiries: CRE ext. 3064/3331.

Further Information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exporters (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

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Dahomey

Foreign exchange. A list of the Dahomeyan firms which have been allocated a quota of foreign exchange for the period 1 January 1975 to 30 June 1975 as approved by the Dahomeyan authorities has been published. Details are available from OTAR ext. 472/462/471/473.

Sierra Leone

Import licensing. A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 11 April 1975, page 92, announced publication of Government Notice No. 271 – Specific Import Licence, 1975. This notice has been amended by the following Government Notice published in the Sierra Leone *Gazette*, 29 May.

Government Notice No. 534
NOTICE TO IMPORTERS
Government Notice No. 271 published in Sierra Leone *Gazette* dated 20 March 1975 is hereby amended by the deletion thereof of the following item:
851-300 Other footwear

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 473/472/471/462.

Zaire

Foodstuffs and pharmaceutical products: import restrictions. The Bank of Zaire has informed the commercial banks that the importation of certain foodstuffs and pharmaceutical products is reserved exclusively to a number of local companies. The companies concerned and the products reserved for their exclusive importation are as follows:

FOODSTUFFS	
SGA BP 7098 Kinshasa	Beef, mutton, lamb, pork, edible offals, tripe, fresh fish, poultry.
SAPA BP 2676 Kinshasa	Nestle products, cold cooked meat, egg, butter, cheese, poultry, prepared food products.
SEDEC BP 678 Kinshasa	Milk products, fruit juices, squashes, edible oils, sardines, pilchards.
Economat du Peuple BP 3512 Kinshasa	Rice, vegetables, tomatoes, jams, salt, biscuits, potatoes, salted and dried fish, edible offals, tripe.
Societe de Commerce Bolingo BP 900 Kinshasa	Salted, smoked and dried fish, salt, beans, maize flour.
Minoterie de Kakontwe BP 2 Likasi	Maize and maize flour.
Domaine de la N'sele BP 3096 Kinshasa	Poultry, live animals and animal feed.
PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	
DCMP, BP 1497 Kinshasa	Government purchasing organisation for pharmaceutical products.
Mediphar BP 2527 Kinshasa	
Warner Lambart BP 7561 Kinshasa	
Bayer-Zaire BP 8231 Kinshasa	
Ciba-Geigy BP 4096 Kinshasa	

It has also been announced that from 1 September 1975, the DCMP will be the only organisation allowed to import pharmaceutical products into Zaire. In addition, all local pharmacies will be placed under the control of the Department of Health, BP 3088, Kinshasa. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 472/462/471/473.

Nigeria

Invoices. Government Notice No. 703, published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Gazette*, 15 May 1975, amends from that date Customs and Excise Notice No. 13 published as Government Notice No. 1989 in the *Gazette* No. 68, 24 December 1970, as follows:

CRE tel. Direct dialling **OTAR** telephone 01-248 5757
Extensions to **OTAR** numbers are given at the end of each notice.

NOTICE BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE AMENDMENT No. 5
Customs and Excise Notice No. 13
(CE/CPT/0126/S)
The Entry Ex-Ship, or Ex-Aircraft or Imported Goods for Home Use
Customs Emergency Measures for the Decongestion of Ports

Customs and Excise Notice No. 13 published as Government Notice No. 1989 of 1970 in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Official Gazette* No. 68 Volume 57 of 24 December 1970 is hereby amended as below:

1. Paragraph 4 (*b*) – delete and substitute:
   4 (*b*) Goods imported by air on which the assessed duty does not exceed N100.00 or goods, if they are exempt from payment of duty, whose C.I.F. value does not exceed N1,000 may be released on the Relevant Air consignment Note.
2. Paragraph 5 (*b*) and (*c*) – delete and substitute:
   5 (*b*) – The fourth copy of entry serves as importers receipt as exchange control copy is no longer required.
3. Paragraph 8 (*a*) immediately after sub-paragraph 13 add a new sub-paragraph 14:
   (14) Any difficulty encountered in the production of invoices as prescribed here should be referred promptly to the Collector in charge of the Custom House in the port or Area.
4. Paragraph 8 (*c*) (1) and (11) – suspended.
5. Paragraph 8 – After sub-paragraph (*d*) delete (*c*).
6. Paragraph 9 – delete.
7. Paragraph 10 – (1) delete sub-paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) and substitute:
   10 *Submission of Entries* (*a*) Importers and Licensed Customs Agents are to submit import entries to the cashier as soon as the relevant ship's/Aircraft's Report is received at the Custom House as the pre-checking of entries before duty payment and release of goods has been abolished.
   (2) Sub-paragraph (*c*) – renumber as (*b*).
   (3) Sub-paragraph (*c*) (*iii*) – delete and substitute:
   (*iii*) Entries are covered by payment Schedule Form Sale 156 in duplicate before submission to cashier.
   (4) Sub-paragraph (*c*) (*iv*) – delete.
   (5) Sub-paragraph (*c*) (*v*) – renumber as (*iv*).
8. Paragraph 12 – Buying Commission – delete and substitute:
   12 Buying Commission – Inclusion of arbitrary buying commission of 4 per cent is hereby abolished.
9. After paragraph 12 – insert new paragraph 12a:
   12a Release in Long Room (*a*) In addition to the concession provided in paragraph 20 of this notice, 50 per cent of entries for non-sensitive cargo will be released in the Long Room without physical examination in the sheds but subject to spot checks by proper officers'.
10. After paragraph 16 – insert the following new paragraph 16a:
    16a Gross Payment Account – Payment of duty by Gross Payment Account of N200,000 is to be deposited with the Board of Customs and Excise. Importers who wish to take advantage of this facility should immediately contact the Customs Area Administrator in charge of the port.
11. Paragraph 18 – add paragraph 18 (*d*):
    18 (*d*) A bill of sight will not be required on consignments not exceeding N1,000 C.I.F. value. Entries for such goods are to be submitted to the proper collector in charge of the shed concerned for evaluation.
12. Paragraph 20 (*a*)-(*iv*) – delete and substitute:
    (*iv*) The 90 per cent direct delivery concession in respect of bulk cargo will now cover the entire consignment subject to the conditions stipulated in (*i*)-(*iii*) above and spot checks by proper officers.
13. Add the following new paragraphs:
    21. The Board of Customs and Excise will provide facilities for clearance of airfreighted cargo landed at international airports and transhipped to other specified airports in the country. The procedure to be followed is that contained in Customs and Excise Notice No. 8 published as Government Notice No. 697 of 1959.
    22. *Container cargo etc.* In order to ensure that containers are moved quickly out of the port area, Customs is prepared to examine containers at the traders' premises provided adequate handling facilities are made available.
    23. *Diversion of Ships/Aircrafts to other Nigerian Port.* Where a ship or aircraft is diverted to another Nigerian port, the Board of Customs and Excise should be promptly informed for quick arrangements to transfer relevant entries to the port of diversion in order to avoid delay in clearance and double payment of duty.
    Warning – After sub-paragraph (*iii*) on page 59 and before Annex A, add the following new sub-paragraph (*iv*).
    (*iv*) Importers and their Agents are reminded that underpayments of duty arising from these emergency measures are recoverable on demand under sections 126 and 141a of the Customs and Excise Management Act and any false declaration made on any Customs and Excise documents is punishable under section 142 of the same Act.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 473/472/471/462.

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Mozambique

Exchange control: The Mozambique authorities have published new laws on the transport of notes and coins to and from Mozambique.

Travellers must, on entry into Mozambique, complete a statement of the amount of currency in bank notes, cheques and travellers' cheques being brought into the country. This declaration is to be handed to the Exchange Control Office at the point of entry. Visitors must use foreign currency to buy at least 1000 Escudos on arrival. They may bring additional foreign currency into Mozambique provided that it is authenticated on entry and departure. The entry of notes and coins in Mozambique legal currency is prohibited. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 460/461.

Australia

Foreign takeovers. The Foreign Takeovers Bill 1975, designed to replace and extend the Companies (Foreign Takeovers) Act 1972-74, was introduced to the Federal Parliament in Australia on 22 May 1975. Its object, broadly is to enable the Australian Government to screen all takeovers of Australian businesses by foreign interests, and to eliminate the loopholes in the existing Act which was concerned solely with takeovers effected by share acquisitions. Ref. CRE 2598/75. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

United States

Proposed regulation on food advertising: The Federal Register of 28 May published amended proposals for a Trade Regulation rule governing food advertising. Details were first published in November 1974 (*Trade and Industry* 28 November 1974) and following comments received at that time, the Federal Trade Commission has amended the proposals.

Comments on the amended version should be made by 28 July1975 to the Special Assistant Director for Rulemaking, Federal Trade Commission, Washington DC 20580. Details are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 455/456/457.

Aerosol products containing zirconium: ban proposed. On 29 May, the US Commissioner of Food and Drugs announced a proposal that aerosol drug and cosmetic products containing zirconium should be listed as 'new drugs' under provisions of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. If, after the proposal has been commented on, it is issued as a final regulation, all present drug and cosmetic aerosol products containing zirconium would be banned until manufacturer could prove the effectiveness and safety of the product. The action follows recent research into the inhalation of zirconium as present in some aerosol anti-perspirants, which can cause lung disease. Details are available from OTAR ext. 455/456/457.

Canada

Food packaging materials containing vinyl chloride. Following scientific and medical research into the properties of vinyl chloride subsequent to various manufacturing processes, in particular polymerization, the Canadian Department of Health and Welfare is proposing to amend Division 23 of the Food and Drug Regulations to prohibit the sale of food in a package manufactured from materials containing vinyl chloride. Evidence has been uncovered recently that indicates that vinyl chloride, a gas which is toxic when inhaled by man, persists in materials used for packaging food and that it can be transferred to the food itself.

The Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare has therefore issued Information Letter No. 439 calling for comments, which should be addressed to The Assistant Director General, Food Directorate, Health Protection Branch, Department of Health and Welfare, Carlingwood Plaza, Ottawa, Ontario. Comments should reach their destination by 9 June 1975. Copies of the Information Letter are available from OTAR ext. 455/456/457.

Uruguay

Liberalisation of imports. The Uruguayan Central Bank announced on 24 May 1975 that the regime of import quotas will be eliminated from 1 June 1975. Therefore imports will be restricted only by functional controls such as customs tariffs, surcharges and prior deposits.

A decision on the elimination of the obligatory financing requirement of 180 days for the import of goods has not yet been adopted, but it is expected soon, and a further notice will then be issued.

In summary:

Persons and bodies legally recognised can import goods free from quota limitations;

All imports for the private sector will be subject to a minimum prior deposit of 35 per cent of the cif value of imports.

Sole exemptions are:

Imports for the public sector;

Imports under temporary admission;

Or substitute import delcarations, and imports without foreign exchange transactions (the minimum prior deposit will be automatically released 150 days after its having been deposited).

The obligatory financing requirement of 180 days for the import of goods is, for the time being, still in effect. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Nicaragua

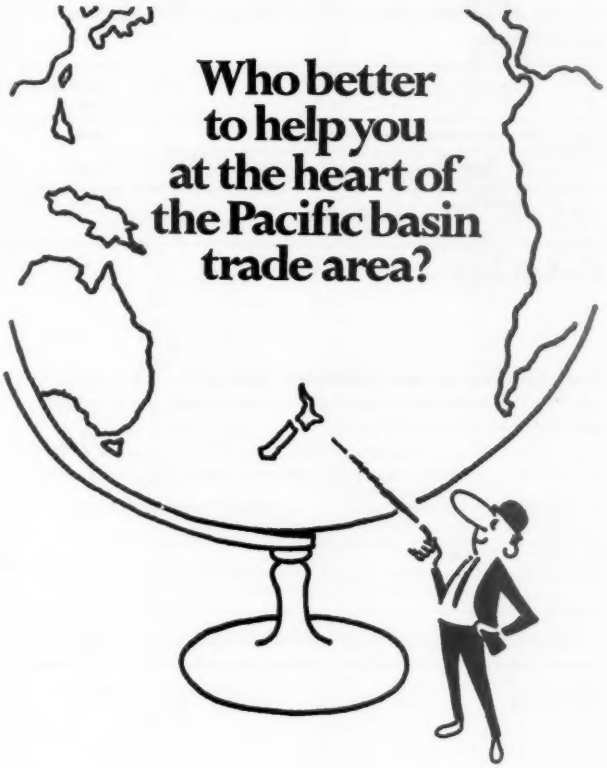
Ban on the import of iron bars. Decree No. 148 – MEIC, of 17 May 1975, banned the import of metal bars, under BTN Heading 73.10, from outside the Central American Common Market. Bars for use in industrial plants in the Department of Zelaya and the other Atlantic Coast Area are exempted.

The ban will have a period of validity of one year.

No further information is available at present. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476/474.

Registered trade marks

The lists of tariff, customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.



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Chile

Tariff amendments. Chilean decree no. 565, issued by the Finance Ministry and published on 31 May 1975 has changed the rate of duty on the following items in the Chilean customs tariff to that now shown below:

		New *ad valorem* rate
56.01.11.00	Man-made fibres (discontinuous) acrylic	50%
56.02.11.00	Continuous filament tow for the manufacture of man-made fibres (discontinuous) acrylic	50%

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Colombia

Duty increase on some vehicles: Decree No. 771 of April 30 1975 notifies the following import duty increases on some vehicles. The new rates are shown below:

87.01.01.01	Road tractors for semi-trailers with internal combustion engines (diesel or semi-diesel)	10%
87.02.01.05	Other motor vehicles for the transport of persons or materials with a fob price US $1,500.01-US $2,000.00	250%
87.02.01.06	Others with a fob price US $2,000.01-US $3,300.00	300%
87.02.01.00	Other	300%
87.02.05.21	Chassis fitted with cabin of double differential with 4-wheel drive and GvW between 5,500-9,000 US lb.	70%

Inquiries (specifying the product): OTAR ext. 474/476.

Brazil

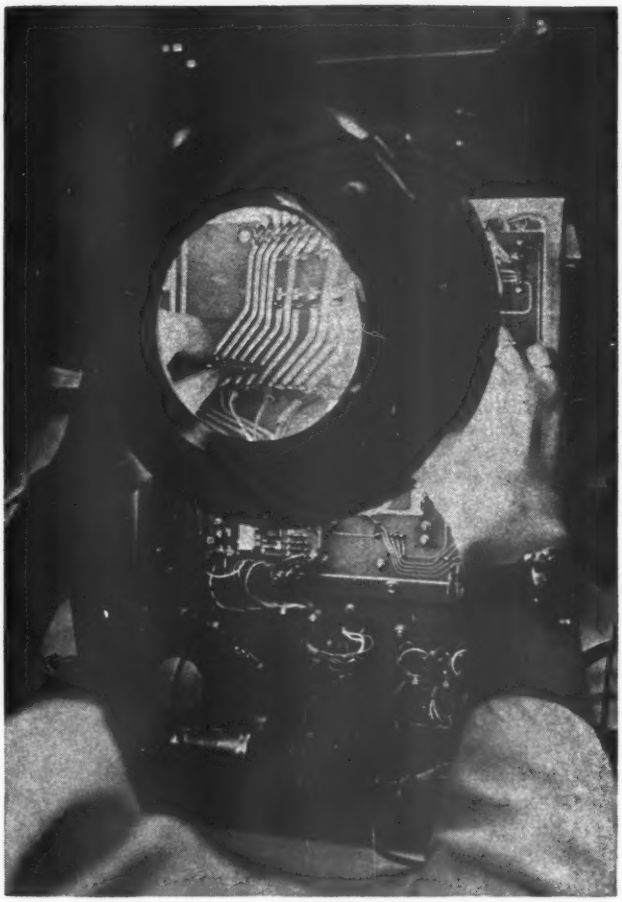
Aeronautical products: manufactured goods tax exemptions. Decree law 1,386, published in the *Diario Oficial da Uniao*, 31 December 1974 granted exemptions from Manufactured Goods Tax for aeronautical products. The main headings involved are: 88.01, 88.02, 88.05, 84.06.01.00, 84.06.90.00, 84.08,01.00, 84.08.90.01, 40.11.01.05. These exemptions are subject to certain conditions. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476/474.

Tariff alterations for goods of heading *84.11.99.00.* Customs Policy Council Resolution 2,378, published in the *Diario Oficial*, 9 April 1975 made the following alterations to the tariff affecting goods of heading 84.11.99.00:

1 Parts and components (air and vacuum pumps and motopumps; compressors, moto-compressors and turbocompressors for air and other gases; free piston generators; ventilators and the like: reduced duty, from 130% to 30%
2 Parts and components for goods of headings 84.11.01.01 and 84.1.09.00 duty of 130%

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476/474.

Plate Separators: proposed duty change. Customs Policy Council Edital 730, published in the *Diario Oficial*, 25 March 1975, gave notice of proposed duty changes on plate separators of heading 85.04.90.03. The proposed change is from 20 per cent to 50 per cent. No further information is available at present but it will be published when available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476/474.



A technician is seen testing a Corning-Eel flame photometer, one of a range of biochemical instruments produced by Evans Eletraselenium Ltd., Halstead, Essex. The company has this year gained the Queen's Award to Industry for export achievement. Exports have increased more than threefold in three years, and now exceed £2 million a year, with nearly 70 per cent of production sold overseas.

Inspection of animal foodstuffs. Law 6.198, published in the *Diario Oficial*, 27 December 1974, laid down that products intended for use as animal feed are required to be inspected by the Ministerio da Agricultura. The inspection is to be effected at this port of entry in the case of imported goods, and will take into account industrial, bromatological and hygienic – sanitary factors. Only legally registered persons or enterprises will be allowed to deal with animal feedstuffs. Inquiries: ext. 476/474.

Textiles: temporary reduction of manufactured goods tax. Decree 75.438 of 3 March 1975 introduced reduced rates of manufactured goods tax on textiles until 31 December 1975. The reduced rates are as follows:

3% for goods of chapters 50-57 and heading 59.01
4% for goods classified in chapters 60, 61 and 62, except heading 62.03
6% for goods of chapter 59 other than 59.01
10% for goods of chapter 58

Inquiries: ext. 476/474.

Licensing of steel imports. Concex Resolution 98, of 19 March 1975, laid down that until 31 December 1975 the licensing of imports

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of steel goods under headings 73.01 to 73.21 will depend on the prior approval of the Conselho de Não-Ferrosos e de Siderurgia – Consider. Any extensions of already issued Guias de Importacão will also be subject to this requirement. This requirement does not apply to imports under drawback arrangements granted by Cacex. Inquiries: ext. 476/474.

Reference prices. The following reference prices have been announced by the Brazilian authorities:

Methyl methacrylate. Customs Policy Council Resolution 2,361 published in the *Diario Oficial*, 6 March 1975 established a reference price of US $1.467 per tonne cif for methyl methacrylate under BN heading 29.11.18.05.
Benzene. Customs Policy Council Resolution 2,362 published in the *Diario Oficial*, 6 March 1975 established a reference price of US $380.00 per tonne – cif for benzene under BN heading 29.01.30.00.
Methanol. Customs Policy Council Resolution 2,365 published in the *Diario Oficial*, 11 March 1975, laid down reference prices for methyl alcohol (methanol) of heading 29.04.13.00 of US $186.00 per tonne. The price will be reviewed every six months. This resolution will have a period of validity of one year until 11 March 1976.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476/477.

Electronic reception valves. Declaration of similars. The Executive Secretary of the Customs Policy Council in Decision 1,401, published in the *Diario Oficial* 17 January 1975, declared the following electronic valves, of BTN heading 85.21.06.00, to have similars produced in Brazil:

American designation	Others
1B3/GT	1G3, 1J3, 1K3, 1N2A, 6D2, 8016, DY30
1X2A/B	DY 80
2GK5	2FQ5A
2HQ5	—
3AL5	XAA91
3AU6	XF94
3AV6	—
3BA6	XF93
3BE6	XK90
3BY6	—
3BZ6	3DE6
3CB6	—
3CF6	—
3CS6	—
3DK6	—
3DT8A	—
3EJ7	XF184
3EH7	XF183
3GK5	3FQ5A, 3FY5
3HA5/HM5	—
6DQSA/B	—
6DT6A	—
6EI7	EF184
6EH7	EF183
6EM5	—
6EW6	—
6GH8A	6EA8
6GI7	ECF 801
6GK5	6FQ5A
6GM6	—
6GV8	ECL85
6GW6	—
6HQ5	—
6JC8	—
6JV8	—
6LN8	LCF80
6SA7H	—
6SK7M	—
6SL7M	—
6SN7M	B65, VT231
6SQ7M	—
6U8A	ECF82
6X4	EZ90, U78, V2M70
7AU7	XCC82
6AW8A	—
8B8	XCL82
8BQ5	XL84
8CG7	XFQ7
8EM5	—
8GV8	XCL85
8GI7	PCF 801
8JV8	—
9A8	PCF 80
9C98	—
9EA8	—
9JC8	—
9U8A	PCF82
10BQ5	LL84, YL84
10GVB	LCL85
12AL5	HAA91
12AQ5	—
12AU6/A	HF94
12AU7	ECC82
12AU7/A	8229, ECC82, B329
12AV6	HBC91
12AX4	—
12AX7	ECC83
12BA6	HF93
12BE6/A	HK90
12BY7A	EL180
12BZ6	—
12CG7	—
12CU5	XL92
12DQSA/B	—
12GQ7	—
12GW6	—
129A7M	—
12SK7M	—
12SQ7M	—
12X4	PE90
13 cm 5	XL36
14GWB	PCF802
16AB	PCL82
16AQ3	XY88
17 CUS	LL92
17DE4	—
17DQ6A/B	17GW6
18GV8	PCL85
19AU4/GT/GTA/GTB	—
20AQ3	LY88
25DQ6B	—
25E5	PL36
30AE3	PY88
35Z5M	—
50BM8	UCL82
50C5	HL92, 50CA5
50LGM	—
80/9/GT	—
5AL5	D2M9, D77, D152, DD6, EAA91, N77, EB91
5AQ5A	N727, EL90, 6HG5, BPM04
5AU4GT/GTA	—
5AU6A	EF94
5AV6	EBC91
5AW5A	—
5AX4	—
5BA6	EF93, W727, PM04
5BE6	EK90, HM04, X77, X727
5BL8	ECF80
5BM8	ECL 82
5BN6	—
5BQ5	EL84, N709
5BU8A	6HS8
5BY6	—
5BZ6	6JH6, EF190
5CG7A	6FO7
5CG8A	—
5CM5	EL36
5CQ8	—
5CS6	EH90
5CO5	—
5DE4A	—
5CB6A	6CF6
5DE6	—
5DK6	—
5U4G/GA/GB/GTA/GTB	GZ31, 9Z, 32, U52, 5AS4GT, 5DB4, 5T4 5V3A
5UB	XCF82
5Y3G/GT/GA	U50, VT197A
6AL 3	EY88

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476/474.

Aircraft seats for Hawai

Aircraft passenger seats ready for despatch from the Walton-on-Thames works of Aircraft Furnishings Ltd. The seats are being supplied to Hawaiian Airlines for high density seating in its new fleet of DC-9 50s. Aircraft Furnishing won the seat order worth above some $514,000 against strong international competition – a significant export achievement in breaking into the United States market by supplying aircraft seats for a new fleet of aircraft.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,365	9 223	2,130	2,089	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1970	100	100	100	100	100	438	324	68	−23	698	−11	709
1971	101	103	100	94	103	111	−126	52	−4	1,052	273	778
1972	104	109	106	85	116	−54	−203	48	3	82	−683	765
1973	110	114	110	90	121	696	374	32	242	−1,113	−2,301	1,188
1974	110	114	108	100	112	337	435	47	−124	−3,771	−5,259	1,488
1972 2nd qtr.	104	108	106	84	115	−31	−106	1	38	123	−67	190
3rd qtr.	104	110	106	82	116	−7	−42	6	−13	−109	−284	175
4th qtr.	107	111	108	83	123	18	7	24	−6	−17	−209	192
1973 1st qtr.	110	115	112	89	127	277	146	11	32	−104	−354	170
2nd qtr.	109	112	107	86	113	188	61	−9	163	−209	−401	192
3rd qtr.	110	114	111	91	120	100	68	6	22	−229	−569	340
4th qtr.	110	114	111	94	125	131	99	24	25	−491	−977	486
1974 1st qtr.	106	113	112	99	111	−235	−100	8	−73	−935	−1,279	344
2nd qtr.	110	112	105	100	107	208	138	42	11	−955	−1,316	361
3rd qtr.	112	114	106	99	118	257	299	−27	−28	−830	−1,210	380
4th qtr.	111	116	107	103	112	107	130	23	−34	−1,051	−1,454	403
1975 1st qtr.		116 p		94	99		47	−29	−65	−342	−716	374
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	+3.2	+2.7	−1.8	−0.9	−5.6							
on a year earlier	+1.4	+2.2	−4.1	+1.8	−10.2							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
				monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier				mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	totals	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan. 1974		1970	1970	31 July 1972				Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands	£ million	
1971	100.4	99.6	100.0	108.5	153.4†	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	8,801	8,528
1972	102.4	102.0	105.8	138.6	164.3†	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	9,147	9,830
1973	109.9	110.5	110.7	137.3	179.4†	9.2	144.5	123.2*	115.5	581	2.6	304	11,512	13,813
1974	106.4	107.9	109.9	102.7	108.5	16.0	215.3	152.0	138.5	572+	2.5+	298+	15,589	20,848
1973 3rd qtr.	110.7	111.5	110.6	143	180.2†	9.2	150.9	124.2	118.5	555	2.4	334	2,991	3,560
4th qtr.	109.5	110.5	112.0	119	186.8†	10.3	167.6	129.1	121.0	494	2.2	361	3,048	4,025
1974 1st qtr.	103.5	105.7	109.8	103	101.4	12.9	212.5	138.3	125.0	546	2.4	286	3,500	4,779
2nd qtr.	107.8	109.3	107.3	104	107.5	15.8	213.7	148.9	132.2	552	2.4	311	3,900	5,216
3rd qtr.	108.6	110.2	111.0	109	110.2	17.0	212.9	156.1	143.9	592	2.7	306	4,161	5,371
4th qtr.	105.4	106.2	111.6	96	115.1	18.2	222.1	164.9	153.5	..	..	..	4,029	5,482
1975 1st qtr.	105.0	106.4	111.6	106	122.0	20.3	220.6	176.0	163.2	701	3.1	..	4,571	5,287
1974 July	109.2	110.7	109.2	106	109.7	17.1	212.3	153.5	139.8	576	2.5	317	1,337	1,769
Aug.	109.1	111.2	111.4	102	109.8	16.9	213.7	156.1	145.5	597	2.6	301	1,378	1,787
Sept.	107.6	108.8	112.2	118	111.0	17.1	212.8	158.6	146.3	603	2.7	301	1,446	1,816
Oct.	107.0	107.5	111.4	102	113.2	17.1	220.1	162.2	148.7	607	2.7	294	1,347	1,841
Nov.	106.6	107.7	112.8	98	115.2	18.3	223.8	164.8	153.9	613	2.7	273	1,296	1,896
Dec.	102.8	103.5	110.8	87	116.9	19.1	222.5	167.6	157.9	..	..	..	1,386	1,745
1975 Jan.	104.9	106.8	113.0	109	119.9	19.9	222.1	173.0	159.7	678 e	3.0	..	1,571	1,856
Feb.	105.5	107.3	112.3	113	121.9	19.9	218.8	175.9	161.7	705	3.1	192	1,451	1,765
Mar.	104.6	105.1	109.4	97	124.3	21.2	221.9	179.2	168.3	722	3.2	186	1,549	1,666
Apr.			120.2	89	129.1	21.7	222.8 p	182.3 p	168.6	760	3.3	173	1,384	1,655
May				87	134.5	25.0	225.2 p	187.3 p		817	3.6	156	1 586 p	1,602 p
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	−0.4	+0.1	+1.6	−11.7	+8.1		+1.1	+6.3	+5.7	..		..	+2	−8.5
on a year earlier	+1.5	+0.7	+4.2	−11.4	+22.5		+4.0	+25.4	+31.5	+40.0		−42.0	+17	−5.5

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. * After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT. † Base of index Jan. 1962 = 100.
+ Average of 11 months. e Figure is estimate

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	⁂ fifty-three week period

Index of retail prices for May

The index of retail prices for all items for May 13, 1975 was 134.5. (January 15, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 4.2 per cent on April (129.1) and of 25.0 per cent on May 1974 (107.6).

The rise in the index in May was due to higher prices for alcoholic drink, cigarettes and tobacco, some electrical goods and electricity, higher motor vehicle excise duties, higher television rental and telephone charges, higher prices for second-hand cars and some other goods and services.

It is estimated that the Budget increases in indirect taxation accounted for an increase of about 2½ per cent in the May index compared with April, (the Chancellor's estimate in his Budget statement was that the full effect would be 2¾ per cent). In the comparison of the May index with May 1974 the Budget measures account for an increase of about 3 per cent.

The movements for the main groups of the index are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 1

	All items			All items except seasonal food		
	Index 15 January 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 1 month	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 15 January 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 1 month	Percentage change over 6 months
1974 December	116.9	+1.5	+19.1	117.4	+1.6	+8.1
1975 January	119.9	+2.6	+19.9	120.5	+2.6	+9.5
February	121.9	+1.7	+19.9	122.5	+1.7	+11.1
March	124.3	+2.0	+21.2	124.8	+1.9	+11.9
April	129.1	+3.9	+21.7	129.4	+3.7	+13.8
May	134.5	+4.2	+25.0	134.8	+4.2	+16.6

TABLE 2

	Indices (15 January, 1974 = 100) 15 April 1975	13 May 1975	Percentage change over the month
All items	129.1	134.5	+ 4.2
All items excluding food	128.7	135.0	+ 4.9
Food	130.7	132.7	+ 1.5
Seasonal food	124.8	129.4	+ 3.7
Other food	132.2	133.8	+ 1.2
Alcoholic drink	122.3	137.3	+12.3
Tobacco	125.7	152.6	+21.4
Housing	125.8	126.6	+ 0.6
Fuel and light	136.7	144.0	+ 5.3
Durable household goods	124.0	131.7	+ 6.2
Clothing and footwear	123.0	123.8	+ 0.7
Transport and vehicles	138.1	142.5	+ 3.2
Miscellaneous goods	134.5	136.3	+ 1.3
Services	126.3	135.8	+ 7.5
Meals out	128.0	129.9	+ 1.5

Retail sales: provisional estimates for May

Volume

The *provisional* estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in May is 103 (1971 = 100), indicating a fall of about 14 per cent from the very high April level. Taking April and May together, the average monthly volume of sales was about the same as the average monthly sales in the first quarter of 1975.

The sharp movements of sales in April and May will have been influenced by the announcement in the Budget on 15 April of the higher rate of VAT taking effect from 1 May and also of the increase in Excise Duties. With such sharp movements the provisional estimate is subject to greater uncertainty than usual.

Value

Based on non-seasonally adjusted data, the *provisional* estimate of the value of total retail sales in May shows a rise of 19 per cent compared with May 1974. In the first five months of 1975, the value of sales was 23 per cent above the corresponding period of 1974.

Retail sales: Volume Seasonally adjusted index (1971 = 100)		Retail sales: Value Not seasonally adjusted – percentage change compared with a year earlier	
1974 1st quarter	109.8	1974 1st quarter	+11
2nd quarter	107.3	2nd quarter	+15
3rd quarter	111.0	3rd quarter	+18
4th quarter	111.6	4th quarter	+18
1975 1st quarter	111.5	1975 1st quarter	+22
1974 February	110.1	1974 February	+11
March	110.0	March	+ 9
April	107.9	April	+16
May	105.6	May	+14
1975 February	112.3	1975 February	+22
March	109.4	March	+21
April	120.2	April	+33
May	103.0 (prov.)	May	+19 (prov.)

Notes

The volume index is given to the nearest ½ per cent. The percentage increase in value compared with a year earlier is given to the nearest whole number.

A detailed note on the method of computation of the provisional estimates was published in *Trade and Industry* on 21 February 1974.

When using the volume figures, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant prices become more acute. Thus, the relative accuracy with which volume changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent periods.

The provisional figures are made available by press notice in advance of this article. The final for May will be published in a press notice on Monday, 7 July 1975.

Domestic furniture deliveries in April

Monthly figures of domestic furniture deliveries for the period January 1974 to April 1975:

	Deliveries £m current values	Index of deliveries (1970 = 100) unadjusted	Index of deliveries (1970 = 100) seasonally adjusted
1974 April	34.4	134	141
May	35.5	132	137
June	34.6 r	147 r	145 r
July	30.5	110	137
August	29.9	111	134
September	39.1	149	130
October	42.8	148	128
November	42.2	158	136
December	37.8	133	141
1975 January	44.0	143	150
February	43.6 r	160	153
March	44.0 r	153 r	150
January	47.5 p	156 p	165 p

r = Revised
p = Provisional

When using the volume (Index of Deliveries) figures it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant prices become more acute. Thus relative accuracy with which volume changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent periods.

Business Monitor

The following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available:

Production series
Monthly at £1.40 each a year post free:

PM 33-36 Engineering (volume indices of sales and orders) for February 1975
PM 423 Foam backing, foam laminating and fabric to fabric bonding for March 1975
PM 440 Made-up clothing (sales volume indices) for February 1975
PM 481 Paper and paper making materials for March 1975

Quarterly at 52p each a year post free:

PQ 339.9 Miscellaneous (non-electrical) machinery for fourth quarter 1974
PQ 445 Women's and girls' light outerwear, lingerie, infants' wear, etc., for fourth quarter 1974

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SD 4 Miscellaneous non-food shops for April 1975

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SD 6 Instalment credit business of finance houses for April 1975
SD 8 Instalment credit business of retailers for April 1975

Quarterly at 52p a year post free:

SD 7 Assets and liabilities of finance houses for first quarter 1975

Business Monitors in the Production series and Miscellaneous series, and certain Monitors (Nos. SD 1 to SD 9) in the Service and Distributive series, are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post, (payable in advance) from the Library at the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG (tel. 0633 56111, ext. 2973; telex 497121/497122 – Answer back BSO Newport), from which a complete list of the titles of Business Monitors is available on application. Exceptionally, copies can be purchased over the counter (for cash) at *either* the Department of Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, *or* the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

The Census of Production reports and the Census of Distribution reports (published as Business Monitors SD 10 to SD 23) are available on standing order from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972 during the week ended Friday, 13 June 1975.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film. EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Barry MacKenzie Holds His Own	BR/E 38111/14/6/80	98	12 June	EMI Film Distributors Ltd.	Reg Grundy Productions (UK) Ltd.
Conquest of Light	BR/E 38112/14/6/80	11	12 June	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Louis Marcus Films Ltd.
Out of Season	BR/E 38114/14/6/80	90	12 June	EMI Film Distributors Ltd.	Lorimar Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2401	BR/E 37831/14/6/80	8	13 June	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
Stavinsky	EC 38110/14/6/80	117	9 June	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Films Ariane, Cerito Films and Simar Films, Paris and Euro International Film, Rome
			FOREIGN		
Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore	F 38109	112	9 June	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Incorporated, California
Hunger	F 38115	12	12 June	Contemporary Films Ltd.	National Film Board of Canada, Toronto
The Yakuza	F 38116	112	12 June	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Incorporated, California
The Day of the Locust	F 38117	145	12 June	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Locust Productions Incorporated, California

Amendment to the Register
The title of the film 'The Mechanic' (F 36491) registered on 27 November 1972 has been amended to 'Killer of Killers'.

British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstracts 1886–1968

This unique standard work of reference brings together all the main series of official statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and its predecessors since 1886, plus some for even earlier years. It contains 389 pages of tables and 50 pages of text and the subjects covered are wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial accidents, and disputes, membership of trade unions, labour costs and output per head. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies. **£7** (by post £7.30)

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Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH). Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers

HMSO BOOKS

Current account of the United Kingdom balance of payments for May

In May 1975 the current account is estimated to have been in surplus by £104 million. The deficit on trade in goods was £16 million, seasonally adjusted,¶ made up of a deficit of £226 million in trade in oil (that is, petroleum and petroleum products – for details see Table 12) and a surplus of £210 million in trade in non-oil goods. The balance on services and other current transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £120 million.

In the three months March to May 1975 the current account deficit totalled £59 million compared with £574 million in the previous three months.

£ million seasonally adjus te

	Current balance	Visible balance: Trade in goods			Invisible balance:
		Petroleum and petroleum products	Other goods	Total	Services and other current transactions
1974	−3,771	−3,446	−1,813	−5,259	+1,488
1974 1st quarter	−935	−770	−509	−1,279	+344
2nd quarter	−955	−881	−435	−1,316	+361
3rd quarter	−830	−876	−334	−1,210	+380
4th quarter	−1,051	−919	−535	−1,454	+403
1975 1st quarter¶	−342	−781	+65	−716	+374
1974 December	−224	−287	−72	−359	+135†
1975 January	−161	−312	+27	−285	+124†
February	−189	−263	−51	−314	+125†
March¶	+8	−206	+89	−117	+125†
April¶	−171	−213	−78	−291	+120*
May¶	+104	−226	+210	−16	+120*
1974 Dec.-Feb. 1975	−574	−862	−96	−958	+384*
1975 Mar.-May	−59	−645	+221	−424	+365*

* These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistica information becomes available.

† One-third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate. Monthly figures of invisibles are not available.

¶ The monthly figures for visible trade in March, April and May were distorted by the industrial dispute at the Port of London.

TABLE 1 Visible trade on balance of payments basis

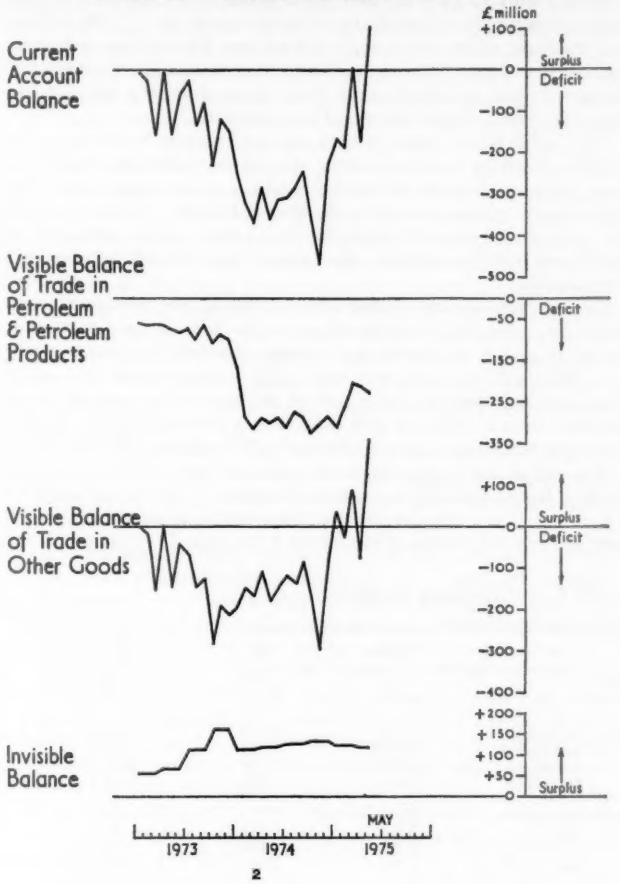
Seasonally adjusted values — £ million

	Exports (fob)	Imports (fob)	Visible balance
1973	11,512	13,813	−2,301
1974	15,589	20,848	−5,259
1973 1st quarter	2,685	3,039	−354
2nd quarter	2,788	3,189	−401
3rd quarter	2,991	3,560	−569
4th quarter	3,048	4,025	−977
1974 1st quarter	3,500	4,779	−1,279
2nd quarter	3,900	5,216	−1,316
3rd quarter	4,161	5,371	−1,210
4th quarter	4,029	5,482	−1,454
1975 1st quarter r	4,571	5,287	−716
1974 December	1,386	1,745	−359
1975 January r	1,571	1,856	−285
February r	1,451	1,765	−314
March r	1,549	1,666	−117
April r	1,364	1,655	−291
May p	1,586	1,602	−16
1974 Dec.-Feb. 1975	4,408	5,366	−958
1975 Mar.-May p	4,500	4,923	−424
Percentage change*	+2	−8½	

p Provisional estimates r Revised estimates

* Percentage change: latest three months on previous three months.

ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

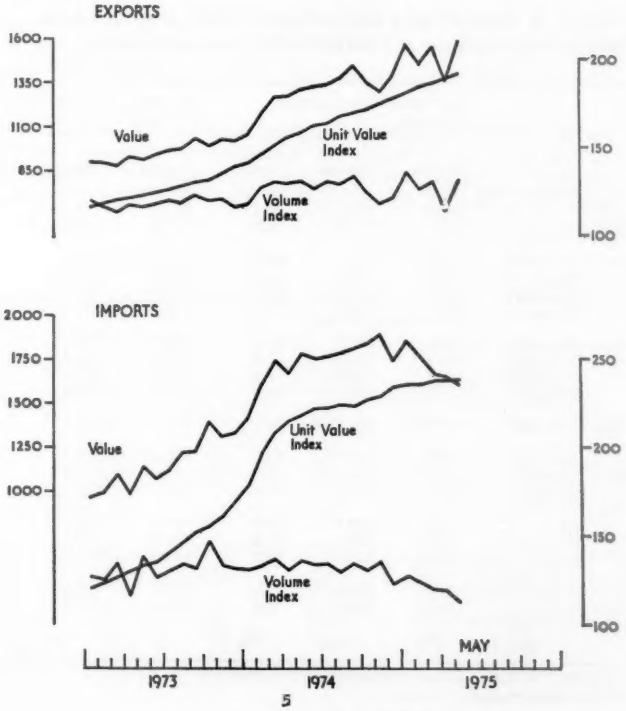


2

United Kingdom Trade

on a balance of payments basis
seasonally adjusted (except Unit Value Index)

Value: £million f.o.b.
Indices 1970 = 100



5

VISIBLE TRADE

(a) Summary (figures on a balance of payments basis) (see Tables 1 and 3). In May there was a deficit on visible trade of £16 million, seasonally adjusted; the value of exports was £1,586 million and the value of imports was £1,602 million. The volume of exports rose by 15 per cent between April and May, recovering from the fall between March and April, while the volume of imports fell by 5 per cent; the terms of trade increased by 1 per cent.

The visible trade deficit in May was substantially below the £291 million deficit in April and the £117 million deficit in March. In part, the improvement reflected a catching up in export shipments following the return to work in the Port of London. However not all the increase in exports between April and May can be attributed to this factor and, in addition, the value of imports fell between the two months.

In the three months ended May, a period which probably encompasses virtually all of the effects of the Port of London dispute on the recording of imports and exports, the deficit on visible trade was £424 million, compared with £958 million in the preceding three months. Between these periods the balance on non-oil trade changed from a deficit of £96 million to a surplus of £221 million while the deficit on trade in oil fell from £862 million to £645 million.

The reduction in the deficit between the three monthly periods resulted from a fall of 8½ per cent in the value of imports and a rise of 2 per cent in the value of exports. The volume of inports fell by 6½ per cent and the volume of exports by 2 per cent. There was a 3½ per cent increase in the terms of trade resulting from a 4½ per cent rise in the export unit value index and a 1½ per cent rise in the import unit value index.

TABLE 2 Invisible trade¶

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million

		Credits	Debits	Invisible balance
1973		7,989	6,801	+1,188
1974		9,715	8,227	+1,488
1973	1st quarter	1,744	1,574	+170
	2nd quarter	1,876	1,684	+192
	3rd quarter	2,065	1,725	+340
	4th quarter	2,304	1,818	+486
1974	1st quarter	2,381	2,037	+344
	2nd quarter	2,402	2,041	+361
	3rd quarter	2,388	2,008	+380
	4th quarter	2,544	2,141	+403
1975	1st quarter	2,568	2,194	+374
1975	April			+120•
	May			+120•

¶ See Note 1(g).
• These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available.

TABLE 3 Export and import unit value and volume index numbers on a balance of payments basis

Indices 1970 = 100

		Unit values (not seasonally adjusted)			Volume (seasonally adjusted)	
		Exports	Imports	Terms of trade†	Exports	Imports
1973		126.0	139.7	90.2	119.2	131.4
1974		162.7	217.6	74.8	127.6	133.0
1973	1st quarter	119.3	123.4	96.7	117.7	128.8
	2nd quarter	123.8	133.1	93.0	118.6	127.1
	3rd quarter	129.1	146.7	88.0	121.0	132.3
	4th quarter	136.1	162.0	84.0	119.7	137.3
1974	1st quarter	147.2	195.5	75.3	126.8	134.3
	2nd quarter	159.9	218.8	73.1	129.4	133.6
	3rd quarter	168.1	224.4	74.9	131.8	133.3
	4th quarter	175.8	231.3	76.0	122.4	130.9
1975	1st quarter	184.9	237.9	77.7	131.8	124.5
1974	December	179.0	235.4	76.1	123.0	123.2
1975	January	182.2	236.7	77.0	137.4	128.7
	February	185.1	237.2	78.0	126.2	125.0
	March	187.4	239.8	78.1	131.9	119.9
	April p	191.0	239.3	79.8	114.9	119.1
	May p	193.3	239.3	80.8	132.0	113.0
1974	Dec.-Feb. 1975	182.1	236.4	77.0	128.9	125.6
1975	Mar.-May p	190.6	239.5	79.6	126.3	117.3
	Percentage change	+4½	+1½	+3½	−2	−6½

† Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.
p Provisional estimates

(b) Exports (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

i Area analysis (see Table 4). The area to which exports increased most rapidly between the three months ended February and the three months ended May was the oil exporting countries, deliveries to which increased by 34 per cent. Shipments to the other developing countries in aggregate between the same periods were 3 per cent higher. In contrast exports to the developed countries in aggregate fell slightly with a rise of 5 per cent to the EEC being more than offset by a decline of 5½ per cent to the Rest of Western Europe, 6 per cent to North America and 3½ per cent to all other developed countries taken together (ie Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Japan). The value of shipments to the centrally planned economies increased by 12 per cent.

ii Commodity analysis (see Tables 5, 6 and 7). In the three months March to May exports of manufactures were 3½ per cent higher than in the preceding three months with a slight fall in volume being more than offset by higher prices. Within this broad commodity group the value of exports of machinery rose by 10 per cent (3½ per cent by volume) and the value of exports of road motor vehicles and other transport equipment increased by 14 per cent divided equally between price and volume. The value of exports of semi-manufactures fell by 2½ per cent. There were reductions in the value of exports of chemicals of 8 per cent, reflecting a much lower volume of deliveries, and of textiles of 5 per cent which reflected both lower volumes and price. Whilst there was no change in the value of exports of metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures there was a fall in the volume of deliveries. Among non-manufactured goods, the value of which rose by 2 per cent, there was a 12 per cent increase in the value of exports of food, beverages and tobacco mainly resulting from higher prices. In contrast there was a fall of 11 per cent in the value of deliveries of fuels reflecting a lower volume of shipments.

(c) Imports (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

i Commodity analysis (see Tables 8, 10, 11). In the three months ended May the fall in imports, in both value and volume terms, was widespread among the major commodity groups. Imports of fuel fell 19 per cent in volume terms while fuel prices were little changed. The 14 per cent decline in the value of food imports reflected a sharp decline in volume partly offset by a rise in price. The value of imports of industrial materials fell by 9½ per cent and resulted from lower volume, prices being little changed between the two three-monthly periods: the same pattern applied for the major components of the group, falls of 13 per cent in imports of basic materials, 16 per cent in chemicals and 6 per cent in other semi-manufactures largely resulting from a lower volume of arrivals. Imports of finished manufactures were little changed by value, a 6 per cent reduction in volume being offset by higher prices. Within the group, however, there were diverse movements. Arrivals of road motor vehicles increased 12 per cent in value but imports of other transport equipment were 12 per cent lower. Imports of machinery followed the pattern for the group as a whole, a 9 per cent fall in volume being offset by a rise in price while movements in imports of other finished manufactures were small.

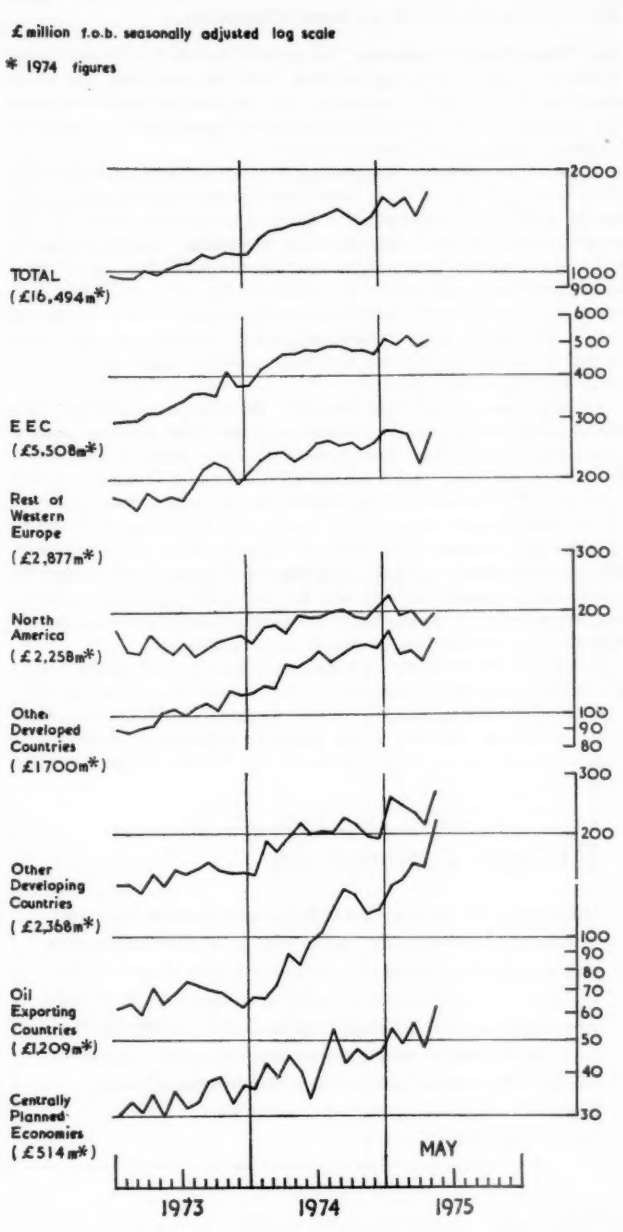
ii Area analysis (see Table 9). The fall in the value of imports was also widespread among our major sources. Arrivals from the EEC were 5 per cent lower in the three months ended May than in the previous three months. Imports from both the Rest of Western Europe and North America were reduced by 10 per cent and deliveries from other developed countries were 4½ per cent lower. Among the developing countries, imports from the oil exporting countries fell by 23 per cent and arrivals from other developing countries were reduced by 8 per cent. Imports from the centrally planned economies fell by 16 per cent.

INVISIBLE TRADE (see Table 2)

The balance on services and other current transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £120 million with monthly credits and debits of the order of £850 million and £750 million, respectively.

Exports by Areas

on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis



NOTES

1(a) Trade figures on a Balance of Payments basis. The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a Balance of Payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly *Overseas Trade Statistics*. These adjustments are summarised in Table 13 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to UK owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of US military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special Exim Bank credit (the values involved are now small). All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual *'Pink Book' United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1963-73* (Table 6 and pp. 62-66) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated 4 November 1970.

Since firm figures for the adjustments do not become available as quickly as the recorded trade statistics, the figures for imports and exports on a balance of payments basis in the latest months are at this stage preliminary estimates and liable to revision.

1(b) The adjustments described at Note 1(a) are made only for the monthly totals of exports and imports (Table 1) and the monthly figures of trade in petroleum and petroleum products (Table 12). They are not estimated for the area and other commodity analyses of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables 4 to 11 are available only on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis. Whereas comment on total trade and trade in petroleum and petroleum products relates to figures for exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and other commodity patterns of trade in this article are based on the figures on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis in Tables 4 to 11. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

1(c) Visible balance. The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in Note 1(a) above. Since, as noted above, the import and export figures for the most recent months are provisional, it follows that the monthly visible balances for these months are also provisional and liable to revision.

The monthly figures for the visible balance are published only on a seasonally adjusted basis. Since the balance is the difference of two large and variable figures, it is itself liable to fluctuation and undue significance should not be attached to a single month's figure; it is more useful to consider the average balance over three or more months.

1(d) Trends. Even after allowing for seasonal influences, the sequence of monthly figures is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. While it is possible to construct elaborate estimates of trend these cannot be applied to the most

TABLE 4 Exports: areas¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob

	Total	Developed countries				Developing countries		Centrally planned economies
		EEC	Rest of W Europe	North America	Other	Oil exporting countries	Other	
1974	16,494	5,508	2,877	2,258	1,700	1,209	2,368	514
1974 2nd quarter	4,096	1,404	698	559	422	270	610	119
3rd quarter	4,427	1,454	757	592	446	364	629	139
4th quarter	4,284	1,413	747	584	475	369	606	137
1975 1st quarter	4,838	1,521	823	617	479	459	735	158
1975 March	1,639	524	269	202	153	169	236	56
April r	1,464	492	221	182	143	161	214	48
May p	1,705	517	271	195	167	220	267	63
1974 December-February 1975	4,652	1,458	805	617	481	410	694	148
1975 March-May p	4,809	1,533	761	580	463	551	716	167
Percentage change	+3.5	+5	−5.5	−6	−3.5	+34	+3	+12

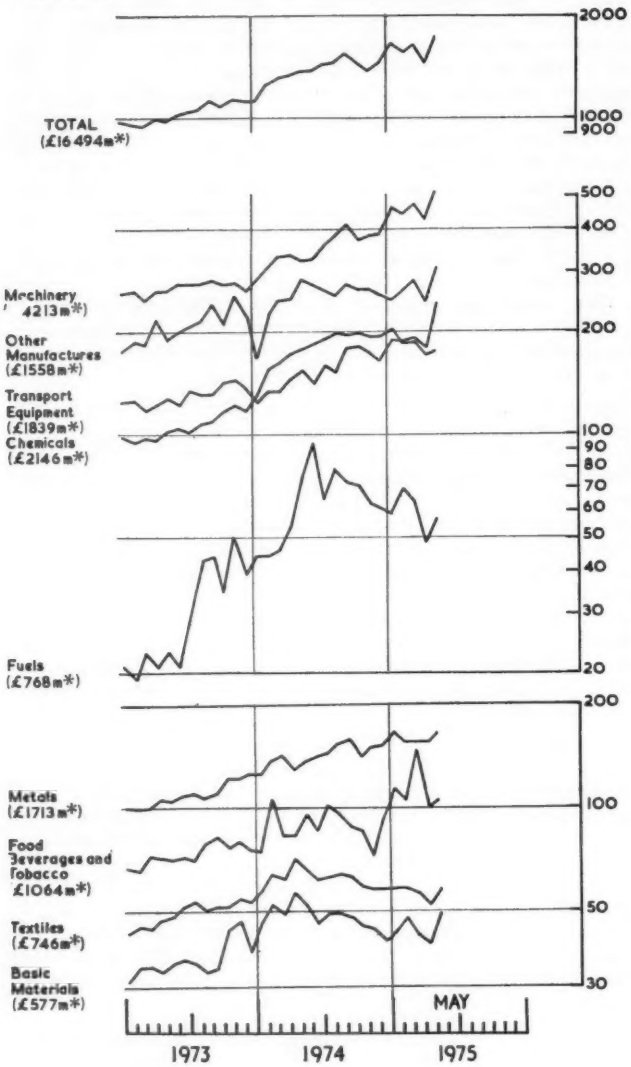
¶ See Note 1(b) r Revised estimates p Provisional estimates

Exports by Commodity

on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis

£ million f.o.b. seasonally adjusted log scale

*1974 figures



recent months, and a simple method of giving some guidance on underlying movements in the most recent past is to take averages of three months. Apart from occasions when major disturbances distort the flows of trade, the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

1(e) Recording of exports. The present system for the documentation of exports aimed at securing their full recording was introduced in October 1971; the system, and the methods used to monitor the accuracy of the resulting figures, were described in an article in *Trade and Industry*, 15 February 1973.

Regular assessments of the quality of recording had indicated that, since the beginning of 1972, there had been no need to make adjustments to the export figures for a shortfall in documentation. As the above article indicated, some errors in recording remained, whereby either the need to submit a document was overlooked or, on the other hand, two documents might be submitted for the same goods. The effect of these errors had been substantially reduced under the present system so that the small elements of under- and over-recording more or less balanced out, leaving the total recorded figure of exports in each month virtually correct.

Since the autumn of 1973, however, there has been evidence of a slight deterioration causing a small net amount of under-recording. The sums involved have been very small, amounting to only about half of one per cent, that is around £6 million or £7 million a month by mid-1974. Because the monitoring of the export documentation in any month takes some time to carry out, the available evidence extends only to about the middle of the year. It has been provisionally assumed that an adjustment of the same amount is warranted for more recent months, and it will be continued until the evidence suggests otherwise. Meanwhile, HM Customs and Excise are taking further action to improve the lodgment of documents.

In view of the evidence at hand, an adjustment of £6 million to £7 million has now been made for each month from October 1973, with smaller notional sums in July to September 1973. The adjustment (which is included in the coverage adjustments described at Note 1(a)) amounted to £90 million in the 12-monthly period ended May 1975.

Hints to businessmen

Department of Trade's *Hints to Businessmen* booklets cover over 100 countries individually, and provide invaluable information on such subjects as industries, economic factors, the nature and extent of imports and exports, population, travel, hotels, climate, currency and public holidays. Copies are available free to British businessmen visiting any country on export business. Apply to: Export Services Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7146).

TABLE 5 Exports: Commodity classes¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob

					Manufactures									
						Machinery and transport equipment								
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment*	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous
1974	16,494	1,064	577	768	13,685	6,052	4,213	1,305	535	2,146	1,713	746	3,027	410
1974 2nd quarter	4,096	264	154	223	3,364	1,441	990	311	128	531	409	198	808	110
3rd quarter	4,427	286	146	217	3,649	1,648	1,149	341	148	584	455	190	791	100
4th quarter	4,284	252	130	194	3,639	1,655	1,146	371	146	583	443	175	789	111
1975 1st quarter	4,838	373	135	191	4,018	1,925	1,376	415	149	571	472	173	789	118
1975 March	1,639	149	42	63	1,349	640	474	138	52	186	153	56	280	46
April r	1,464	100	40	48	1,245	614	428	123	57	170	153	52	244	39
May p	1,705	105	49	56	1,426	743	516	159	81	175	165	58	308	43
1974 Dec.-Feb. 1975	4,652	317	134	188	3,888	1,844	1,291	395	139	577	471	174	766	108
1975 Mar.-May p	4,809	355	131	168	4,020	1,998	1,418	420	189	531	472	166	833	129
Percentage change	+3.5	+12	−2	−11	+3.5	+8.5	+10	+6.5	+35	−8	−	−5	+9	+19

¶ See Note 1(b) r Revised estimates p Provisional estimates * Not seasonally adjusted

TABLE 6 Exports: Volume indices Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactures	Machinery and transport equipment			Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures
					Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment				
Weights	1,000	64	34	26	844	410	276	134	97	119	49	169
1974	132.9	142	115	101	135	125	127	120	169	116	125	154
1974 2nd quarter	133.4	140	120	112	136	123	124	117	168	113	136	167
3rd quarter	138.7	150	106	113	139	134	135	131	173	113	120	158
4th quarter	127.7	125	98	101	132	126	127	124	163	112	104	151
1975 1st quarter	138.0	171	103	95	137	136	142	130	157	116	102	146
1975 March	138.0	187	98	100	137	133	143	127	150	114	100	151
April	121.4	136	95	72	125	127	129	120	136	107	95	131
May p	140.1	146	111	85	141	150	150	156	142	115	104	161
1974 December-February 1975	134.4	154	102	91	135	133	136	125	159	116	102	145
1975 March-May p	133.2	156	101	86	134	137	141	135	143	112	100	147
Percentage change	−1	+2	−0.5	−6	−0.5	+2.5	+3.5	+7.5	−10	−3.5	−2.5	+2

p Provisional estimates

TABLE 7 Exports: Unit value indices Overseas trade statistics basis

Not seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactures	Machinery and transport equipment			Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures
					Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment				
1974	160.7	148	181	381	155	153	155	149	169	164	159	146
1974 2nd quarter	159.1	148	189	392	153	149	151	146	168	164	158	143
3rd quarter	167.4	154	197	385	162	158	162	150	179	177	166	150
4th quarter	174.9	157	193	395	170	168	172	160	191	179	175	157
1975 1st quarter	184.1	166	192	416	179	179	182	172	200	184	178	163
1975 March	186.5	171	193	411	181	182	184	177	204	185	177	165
April	190.3	172	197	421	185	186	189	179	211	188	177	170
May p	192.5	176	199	423	187	190	193	184	209	189	176	171
1974 December-February 1975	181.4	162	191	415	176	176	179	167	197	183	179	161
1975 March-May p	189.9	173	196	418	185	186	189	180	208	187	177	169
Percentage change	+4.5	+7	+2.5	+0.5	+4.5	+6	+5	+7.5	+5.5	+2	−1	+5

p Provisional estimates

TABLE 8 Imports: Commodity classes¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif

	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Industrial materials				Finished manufactures						
				Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Machinery and transport equipment				Other	Miscellaneous
									Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment*		
1974	23,117	3,779	4,627	8,953	2,580	1,584	4,789	5,555	3,902	2,969	645	287	1,653	203
1974 2nd quarter	5,857	928	1,202	2,280	659	392	1,228	1,406	979	743	149	85	427	56
3rd quarter	5,926	988	1,184	2,310	673	445	1,192	1,381	980	723	181	66	401	50
4th quarter	5,985	1,005	1,207	2,266	635	412	1,219	1,443	1,030	772	170	87	414	55
1975 1st quarter	5,825	1,041	1,057	2,131	594	350	1,187	1,530	1,089	805	185	98	440	80
1975 March	1,804	302	288	685	183	103	398	484	342	266	61	27	141	28
April r	1,818	330	287	631	176	105	351	527	377	276	75	33	150	32
May p	1,820	321	309	647	178	101	368	502	359	263	71	15	144	37
1974 Dec.-Feb. 1975	5,950	1,107	1,128	2,169	615	366	1,188	1,529	1,091	804	185	86	438	73
1975 Mar.-May p	5,442	953	884	1,963	536	309	1,117	1,513	1,078	804	207	76	435	97
Percentage change	−8.5	−14	−22	−9.5	−13	−16	−6	−1	−1	—	+12	−12	−1	+33

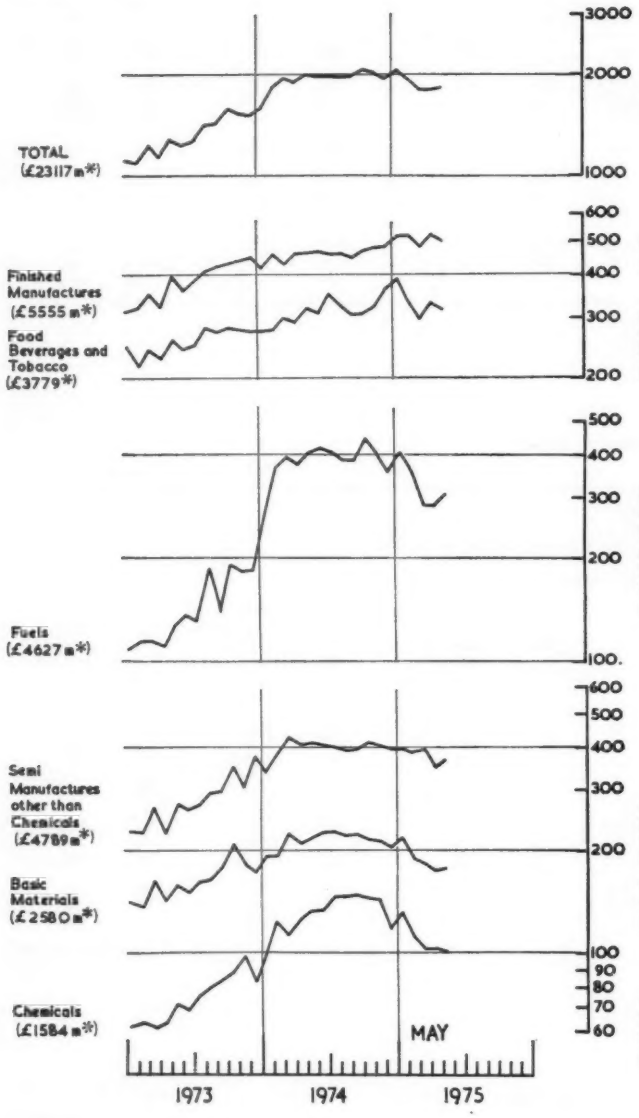
¶ See Note 1(b). r Revised estimates. p Provisional estimates. * Not seasonally adjusted.

Imports by Commodity

on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis

£ million c.i.f. seasonally adjusted log scale

* 1974 figures



Imports by Areas

on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis

£ million c.i.f. seasonally adjusted logscale

*1974 figures

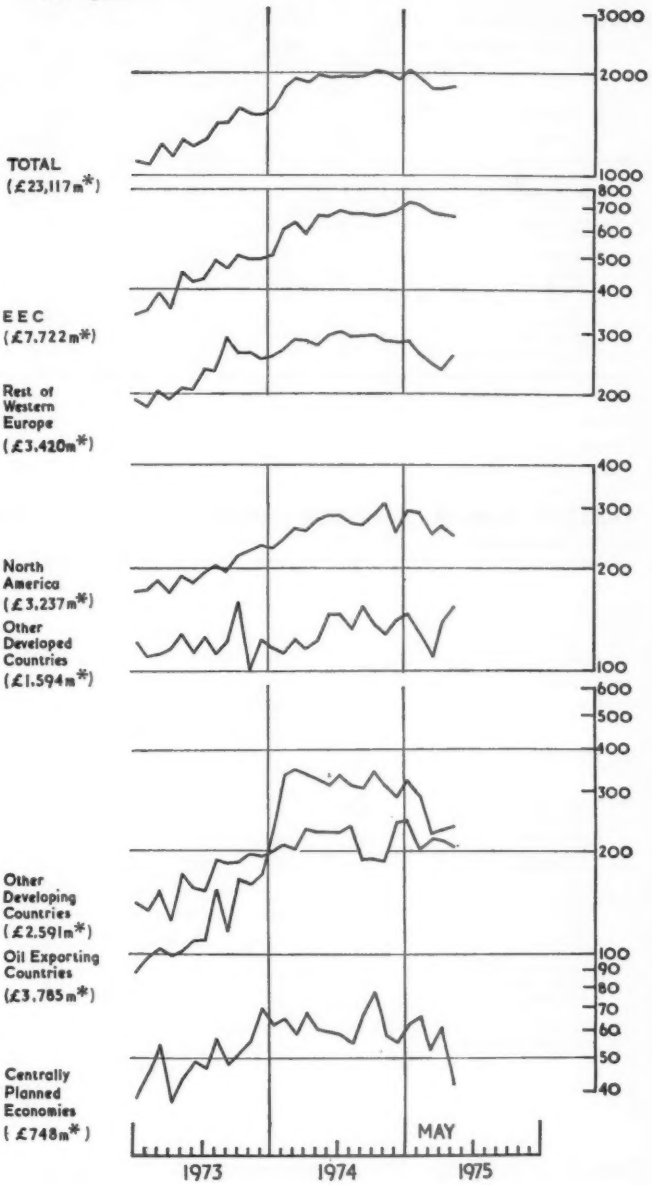


TABLE 9 Imports: Areas¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million cif

	Total	Developed countries				Developing countries		Centrally planned economies
		EEC	Rest of W. Europe	North America	Other	Oil exporting countries	Other	
1974	23,117	7,722	3,420	3,237	1,594	3,785	2,591	748
1974 2nd quarter	5,857	1,915	855	825	390	975	695	189
3rd quarter	5,926	2,037	882	824	437	956	658	181
4th quarter	5,985	2,020	858	854	409	940	624	191
1975 1st quarter	5,825	2,130	793	838	390	837	670	183
1975 March	1,804	686	249	251	111	225	219	53
April	1,818	670	238	264	138	230	215	61
May p	1,820	668	258	248	153	234	205	42
1974 December-February 1975	5,950	2,132	829	844	421	900	696	185
1975 March-May p	5,442	2,024	745	762	402	689	639	156
Percentage change	−8.5	−5	−10	−10	−4.5	−23	−8	−16

¶ See Note 1(b). r Revised estimates. p Provisional estimates.

1(f) Timing. The figures for exports relate to document received in the Statistical Office of HM Customs and Excise up to a few days before the end of the calendar month. On average export documents arrive at the Customs Statistical Office within a fortnight of the shipment of goods, so that the documents relate to goods passing through the ports in the month ending about the middle of the calendar month to which they are attributed. The figures for imports relate to documents received at the Customs Statistical Office up to the third working day after the end of the month. Importers are usually required to present their documents before they can obtain customs clearance and remove the goods. Thus the import statistics correspond closely to movements through the ports during the calendar month to which they are attributed.

1(g) Invisible trade. (services and other current transactions) covers the following items: Government services and transfer payments; all other services including sea and air transport, travel, and insurance, banking and other financial transactions; overseas income in the form of interest, profits and dividends; and private transfers. The monthly figures are inevitably less precise than those for visible trade for several reasons: the data are not available on a monthly basis (some are reported quarterly, others less frequently) and the figures are, therefore, essentially projections based on past trends though subject to modification for new factors (eg. interest payments on the $2,500 million loan to HM Government) which affect the trend; revisions, affecting particularly gross credits and debits, but often the balance as well, are more frequent; and the gross figures themselves include a number of items which are appropriately recorded as the net profit or surplus arising on the transactions.

1(h) Trade in petroleum and petroleum products. Trade in petroleum and petroleum products (Table 12) accounts for almost all the trade in Fuels, Section 3 of SITC(R) which is included in Tables 5 and 8. Import figures are shown for crude oil and for the rest of the division which includes petroleum partly refined for further refining and petroleum products (eg motor spirit, lamp oil and white spirit, distillate fuels, residual fuel oils, lubricating oils and greases. etc.).

The figures of value and tonnage of crude oil imports in Table 12 are based on reports to HM Customs and Excise and have been seasonally adjusted with the same seasonal and length of month factors as have been used for the Fuels totals in Tables 5 and 8. These figures cannot be directly compared with the monthly import tonnages originating from the Department of Energy which are published in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* and the *Digest of Energy Statistics*, as the latter are based on reports received directly from the oil industry and are unadjusted. Over longer periods the differences between the two sources are largely resolved.

The average value of crude oil per ton has been obtained by dividing the value of crude oil imports by the tonnage and will reflect not only changes in price but also changes in the commodity mix of imports due, for example, to differing qualities of crude oil.

1(i) Unit value and volume indices. A brief description of the way in which the index numbers on a Balance of Payments basis are calculated was published in the article giving unit value and volume index numbers for March 1971 in *Trade amd Industry* of 26 May 1971. An article was published in *Trade and Industry* on 11 October 1973 introducing the series of import and export unit value and volume indices with 1970 = 100. The purpose of the index numbers is to

TABLE 10 Imports: Volume indices
Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — Indices 1970 = 100

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures				
									Machinery and transport equipment			
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Other
Weights	1,000	227	105	427	151	60	216	229	166	133	33	63
1974	133.4	99	106	129	93	151	147	189	188	188	192	191
1974 2nd quarter	135.5	100	107	130	95	154	148	196	194	191	201	203
3rd quarter	134.0	102	105	128	91	162	144	187	188	182	197	185
4th quarter	130.3	97	105	125	89	143	145	183	187	183	200	172
1975 1st quarter	124.0	94	91	117	85	119	139	181	183	178	206	177
1975 March	116.4	78	76	113	79	103	139	169	168	170	191	172
April	117.4	91	76	104	76	106	124	182	183	171	235	180
May p	116.0	89	82	108	76	105	131	171	168	160	180	178
1974 Dec.-Feb. 1975	126.6	101	97	120	87	126	140	185	189	184	204	175
1975 Mar.-May p	116.6	86	78	108	77	105	131	174	173	167	202	177
Percentage change	−8	−15	−19	−9.5	−12	−17	−6.5	−6	−8.5	−9	−1	+1

p Provisional estimates.

TABLE 11 Imports: Unit value indices
Overseas trade statistics basis

Not seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures				
									Machinery and transport equipment			
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Other
1974	210.3	193	468	190	208	207	172	152	147	143	163	164
1974 2nd quarter	211.3	191	485	190	207	201	174	151	146	142	163	163
3rd quarter	216.2	193	482	197	218	217	177	158	152	148	168	173
4th quarter	222.3	202	494	199	219	230	177	166	159	155	174	185
1975 1st quarter	230.1	218	509	200	217	240	177	174	168	164	183	191
1975 March	231.8	226	504	200	216	241	177	177	171	167	184	193
April	231.8	223	501	199	214	240	176	183	177	175	185	199
May p	231.8	217	509	199	215	240	177	185	182	180	190	193
1974 Dec.-Feb. 1975	228.2	213	509	200	218	238	177	172	165	160	181	190
1975 Mar.-May p	231.8	222	505	199	215	240	177	182	177	174	187	195
Percentage change	+1.5	+4	−1	−0.5	−1.5	+1	—	+6	+7	+8.5	+3	+2.5

p Provisional estimates.

measure the changes in price and volume of our imports and exports. Index numbers can be constructed in various ways, and the series used here are of the fixed base type. Thus, the unit value indices measure changes in 'price' of a fixed selection of trade headings (although in practice it is not specific prices which are measured but the average price of all the varying transactions taking place each month in the selected headings, reflecting different kinds of goods covered by each heading and different markets or sources of supply). Correspondingly, the volume indices measure, for the same selection of trade headings, what the change in the value of trade would be assuming no changes in the prices charged from those in the base year. Because the indices are base weighted, they do not take account of the changes in the pattern of trade since the base year, and consequently their product does not precisely account for the change in the value of trade expressed as an index. In practice, though, since the composition of trade changes little between consecutive months, the product of the changes in the indices will often approximate to the change in the value of trade between one month and the next. A full methodological article about the 1970-based series of indices was published in the April issue of *Economic Trends*.

1(j) Definition of areas. The areas used in Tables 4 and 9 of this article are defined in *Trade and Industry*, 20 February 1975.

2. Overseas Trade Statistics

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports with cumulative totals will be published on 26 June* and further analysis of the figures will be found in Tables 122 to 139 in the Monthly Digest for June†, due to be published in the second week of July.

* *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom*, published by HMSO, price £2.50 (Annual Subscription £33.60).

† *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, published by HMSO, price 63p (Annual subscription including supplement of Definitions and postage, £8.60).

TABLE 12 Trade in petroleum and petroleum products¶ On a balance of payments basis (Division 33 of SITC(R))

Seasonally adjusted

	Balance of visible trade	Imports				Exports	
		Total	Crude oil			Rest of Division 33	Total
	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	Million tons	Average value per ton £ fob	£ million fob	£ million fob
1973	−941	1,281	941	111.5	8.4	340	340
1974	−3,446	4,142	3,365	109.4	30.8	777	696
1973 1st quarter	−188	244	171	24.6	7.0	73	56
2nd quarter	−220	278	205	27.9	7.4	73	58
3rd quarter	−237	347	242	30.4	8.0	105	110
4th quarter	−296	413	324	28.6	11.3	89	117
1974 1st quarter	−770	899	732	29.0	25.2	167	129
2nd quarter	−881	1,087	898	28.0	32.2	189	206
3rd quarter	−876	1,069	861	26.1	33.2	209	193
4th quarter	−919	1,087	874	26.3	33.4	213	168
1975 1st quarter	−781	939	748	21.9	34.1	191	158
1975 March	−206	257	201	6.0	33.6	56	51
April	−213	254	205	6.1	33.4	49	41
May p	−226	274	228	6.7	33.9	46	48
1974 December-February 1975	−862	1,021	815	23.9	34.3	205	159
1975 March-May p	−645	785	636	18.8	33.7	150	140
Percentage change		−23	−22	−21	−1.5	−27	−12

¶ See Note 1(h). p Provisional estimates.

TABLE 13 Derivation of the balance of payments

£ million

	EXPORTS				IMPORTS				
	Recorded	Seasonally adjusted*			Recorded	Seasonally adjusted*			
	Overseas Trade statistics basis (fob)	Overseas Trade statistics basis (fob)	Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis (fob)	Overseas Trade statistics basis (cif)	Overseas Trade statistics basis (cif)	Adjustments to BOP basis: Freight etc.	Adjustments to BOP basis: Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis
1973	12,454.3	12,454	−942	11,512	15,839.8	15,840	−1,385	−642	13,813
1974	16,494.3	16,494	−905	15,589	23,116.7	23,117	−1,635	−634	20,848
1973 1st quarter	2,827.7	2,875	−190	2,685	3,568.9	3,442	−310	− 93	3,039
2nd quarter	3,074.7	2,996	−207	2,788	3,722.5	3,668	−331	−148	3,189
3rd quarter	3,056.1	3,234	−243	2,991	3,939.6	4,129	−355	−213	3,560
4th quarter	3,496.5	3,350	−302	3,048	4,623.4	4,601	−388	−188	4,025
1974 1st quarter	3,583.4	3,687	−187	3,500	5,332.1	5,349	−422	−148	4,779
2nd quarter	4,199.4	4,096	−196	3,900	5,994.9	5,857	−419	−223	5,216
3rd quarter	4,215.7	4,427	−266	4,161	5,762.1	5,926	−397	−157	5,371
4th quarter	4,495.8	4,284	−255	4,029	6,027.7	5,985	−398	−105	5,482
1975 1st quarter r	4,559.1	4,838	−266	4,571	5,807.3	5,825	−405	−133	5,287
1974 December	1,449.5	1,453	− 67	1,386	1,901.8	1,929	−130	− 54	1,745
1975 January r	1,568.0	1,643	− 72	1,571	2,188.0	2,068	−149	− 63	1,856
February r	1,475.7	1,556	−105	1,451	1,871.2	1,953	−135	− 54	1,765
March r	1,517.5	1,639	− 90	1,549	1,748.5	1,804	−121	− 17	1,666
April r	1,584.7	1,464	−100	1,364	2,038.7	1,818	−133	− 30	1,655
May p	1,765.3	1,705	−120	1,586	1,875.3	1,821	−129	− 90	1,602
Dec.-Feb. 1975	4,493.2	4,652	−244	4,408	5,961.0	5,951	−414	−170	5,366
Mar.-May p	4,867.5	4,809	−309	4,500	5,662.5	5,442	−382	−137	4,923
Percentage change	+8.5	+3		+2	−5	−8.5			−8.5

* Components and totals are rounded independently.
p = provisional estimates.
r = revised estimates.

Foreign arrivals in the United Kingdom during March

During March 542,000 foreign visitors, including all those coming from the EEC countries, arrived in the United Kingdom, 40 per cent more than in March 1974, according to figures released by the Department of Trade and the British Tourist Authority. (The figures exclude visitors from the Irish Republic and Commonwealth citizens.)

The increase in the number of visits in March this year has however, been inflated by visitors (mainly from Western Europe) who came to the United Kingdom for the Easter holiday which fell in March this year but fell in April last year. Therefore comparisons of periods which include March 1975 with the same periods of 1974 may not be very meaningful.

During the first three months of 1975 total arrivals from EEC countries were over 30 per cent more than in the same period of 1974 and arrivals of foreign visitors from the rest of Western Europe rose by about 35 per cent between the two periods. Both these increases are influenced by visitors coming to the United Kingdom for the Easter holiday. In the first quarter arrivals from the United States were 1 per cent higher than in 1974 and the number of visitors from the rest of the world increased by about 35 per cent.

The seasonally adjusted series, which have been adjusted for the effect of the date of Easter, all show generally upward trends in the most recent months suggesting some increase in the underlying levels of foreign arrivals from all areas.

The figures in the table are limited to foreign nationals, excluding Commonwealth citizens and citizens of the Irish Republic.

For non-EEC countries visitors entering for a stay of under one year are shown while, for EEC countries, total arrivals are shown irrespective of their purposes of visit or length of stay. This follows the entry of the United Kingdom into the EEC, since when citizens of Community countries are generally admitted to the United Kingdom without having to state their purpose of visit, or expected length of stay.

Seasonally adjusted figures: Simple comparisons of monthly figures between one year and another, or between adjacent months can be misleading. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a better basis for comparison with other months, or for judging current trends. In estimating the seasonal adjustments allowance has been made for changes in the seasonal pattern, which have been in the direction of a spreading of the tourist season, with some reduction in the summer peak relative to the rest of the year. Adjustment was also made for the effect of the varying date of Easter on numbers of Western European visitors.

Foreign arrivals

Thousands per month

	Total arrivals from EEC countries (excluding Irish Republic)		Foreign visitors from non-EEC countries: Rest of Western Europe (non-EEC)		United States		Other foreign countries		Total non-EEC countries	
1967	126		30		70		23		123	
1968	144		34		73		29		136	
1969	174		40		95		35		170	
1970	199		47		117		41		205	
1971	214		53		129		46		228	
1972	232		59		134		51		244	
1973	265		70		131		62		263	
1974	280		75		107		68		250	
	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA
1974										
January	141	263	38	70	50	114	40	64	128	248
February	132	265	38	70	42	114	35	67	115	251
March	216	273	53	73	68	108	52	71	173	252
April	320	273	79	75	95	109	52	66	226	250
May	295	281	63	70	121	100	62	62	246	232
June	313	281	96	75	160	106	83	69	338	250
July	560	280	154	75	189	103	120	70	463	248
August	458	294	93	76	167	103	111	67	371	246
September	298	287	86	84	159	108	96	68	342	260
October	243	281	77	76	103	105	70	69	249	250
November	188	302	62	80	69	106	49	76	180	262
December	196	281	58	76	58	103	52	70	168	249
1975										
January	164	303	45	83	50	113	53	80	148	276
February	166	327	49	88	44	117	49	93	142	298
March	323	309	82	93	68	107	69	93	219	293
Jan.-March 1974	489		129		160		127		415	
Jan.-March 1975	653		176		162		171		509	

Total arrivals = all persons admitted, including long-stay and short-stay visitors from EEC countries
Foreign visitors = all persons entering for visits of under one year from non-EEC countries excluding Commonwealth countries.
UA = unadjusted. SA = seasonally adjusted. Source: Home Office.

Index of retail sales in Northern Ireland in March

The seasonally adjusted index of retail sales in Northern Ireland for March was 209 (1965 = 100), 25 per cent more than in March 1974. In the first quarter of 1975 sales increased by 22 per cent compared with the corresponding period in the previous year.

After allowing for price changes, the total volume of sales in March showed an increase of 2 per cent on a year earlier.

The seasonally adjusted index numbers of the value of sales in March and the first quarter of 1975 and percentage increases on a year earlier for the main groups of traders are shown below. More detailed information can be obtained from the Department of Commerce, Index of Retail Sales, 21 Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8BZ (tel. Belfast (0232) 28081, ext. 140).

		March 1975		1st quarter 1975	
Sales by:	Sales in 1965 – £m	Seasonally adjusted value iindex numbers 1965 = 100	Per-centage in-creases	Seasonally adjusted value index numbers 1965 = 100	Per-centage in-creases
All kinds of business	219	209	25	202	22
Food shops	97	221	20	216	18
Non-food shops	122	201	33	191	27
Of which:					
Clothing and footwear shops	36	205	39	205	31
Durable goods shops	21	181	25	177	24
Miscellaneous non-food shops	43	217	26	195	25
Department and general stores	22	180	47	172	32

British Film Fund Agency returns

The British Film Fund Agency has authorised the publication of the following information for the four weeks ended 26 April 1975.

Distributors' earnings submitted	£
Low cost films:	
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	40,227
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	32,627
	72,854
High cost films (including newsreels after multiplying by 2½)	577,249
	650,103
Films under 3,000 ft. (after multiplying by 2½)	44,567
	694,670
Levy collections paid to the Agency by HM Customs and Excise to 6 May 1975 including an estimate of collections approximately covering entertainments for the four weeks ended 26 April 1975	494,500

The sixth interim allocation for the eighteenth year will be at the rate of 45 per cent.

Office development permits in the first quarter of 1975

The Department of the Environment reports that the total floor area comprised in office development permits issued in the first quarter of 1975 was 2.5 million sq. ft., compared with 3 million sq. ft. in the first quarter of 1974 and a quarterly average of 3 million sq. ft. for 1974 as a whole. Sixty-two permits were issued in the first quarter of 1975, 15 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1974. As explained in the notes on page 717 since December 1970 the control has operated in the South East Region only.

After deduction of relinquishments of existing offices and of floorspace covered by permits for the continuing use of existing offices included in the total figures, there was a potential addition to office space by way of new building and conversion of non-office premises to office use of 1.6 million sq. ft. in the first quarter of 1975. This compares with 1.9 million sq. ft. for the corresponding quarter of 1974 and a quarterly average of 2.1 million sq. ft. for 1974 as a whole.

Ten of the 62 permits issued in the first quarter of 1975 were for office development in Central London and covered 0.7 million sq. ft.; 21 covering 1 million sq. ft., were for development in Greater London, excluding the centre; and 14, covering 0.4 million sq. ft., for development in the Metropolitan Region outside Greater London. Seventeen permits for a total floorspace of 0.4 million sq. ft. were issued in the part of the South East Planning Region lying outside the Metropolitan Region.

Tables showing office development permits since 1965 appeared in the 9 May 1975 issue of *Trade and Industry*.

TABLE 1 Office development permits — sub-divisions of South East Planning Region

	Central London Area			Rest of Greater London			Total Greater London		
		Thousand sq. ft.			Thousand sq. ft.			Thousand sq. ft.	
	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished
1972	139	10,302	3,788	125	7,299	1,496	264	17,601	5,284
1972 1st quarter	44	3,364	1,587	20	1,987	340	64	5,351	1,927
2nd quarter	40	3,229	1,112	49	2,353	605	89	5,582	1,717
3rd quarter	31	1,939	194	36	1,891	374	67	3,830	568
4th quarter	24	1,770	895	20	1,068	177	44	2,838	1,072
1973	126	7,677	2,567	137	8,001	844	263	15,678	3,411
1973 1st quarter	36	2,077	401	39	1,560	242	75	3,637	643
2nd quarter	32	1,565	72	45	2,651	62	77	4,216	134
3rd quarter	29	1,610	671	26	1,119	148	55	2,729	819
4th quarter	29	2,425	1,423	27	2,671	392	56	5,096	1,815
1974	51	4,606	609	72	2,532	229	123	7,138	838
1974 1st quarter	13	1,425	313	18	681	94	31	2,106	407
2nd quarter	10	570	81	6	15	19	16	585	100
3rd quarter	13	1,769	212	32	1,346	84	45	3,115	296
4th quarter	15	842	3	16	490	32	31	1,332	35
1975 1st quarter	10	692	128	21	959	90	31	1,651	218

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TABLE 1 Office development permits — sub-divisions of South East Planning Region *(continued)*

	Metropolitan Area (excluding Greater London)			Total Metropolitan Area			South East (excluding Metropolitan Area)			Total South East		
		Thousand sq. ft.			Thousand sq. ft.			Thousand sq. ft.			Thousand sq. ft.	
	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished
1972	90	4,729	178	354	22,330	5,462	102	5,239	350	456	27,569	5,812
1972 1st quarter	22	1,949	50	86	7,300	1,977	31	1,612	99	117	8,912	2,076
2nd quarter	24	957	64	113	6,539	1,781	34	1,839	130	147	8,378	1,911
3rd quarter	25	1,225	42	92	5,055	610	23	1,179	61	115	6,234	671
4th quarter	19	598	22	63	3,436	1,094	14	609	60	77	4,045	1,154
1973	130	5,732	454	393	21,410	3,865	84	4,484	325	477	25,894	4,190
1973 1st quarter	51	2,260	109	126	5,897	752	23	1,086	99	149	6,983	851
2nd quarter	29	1,107	63	106	5,323	197	25	1,186	9	131	6,509	206
3rd quarter	34	1,272	148	89	4,001	967	18	852	37	107	4,853	1,004
4th quarter	16	1,093	134	72	6,189	1,949	18	1,360	180	90	7,549	2,129
1974	62	3,222	329	185	10,360	1,167	41	1,550	93	226	11,910	1,260
1974 1st quarter	9	731	86	40	2,837	493	7	139	56	47	2,976	549
2nd quarter	} 35	} 1,956	} 197	} 96	} 5,656	} 593	} 25	} 1,138	} 24	21	1,225	116
3rd quarter										100	5,569	501
4th quarter	18	535	46	49	1,867	81	9	273	13	58	2,140	94
1975 1st quarter	14	382	26	45	2,033	244	17	437	84	62	2,470	328

In some instances, in order to avoid the risk of disclosing details of individual applicants, figures for the second and third quarters of 1974 have been combined.

Notes to tables

Commencement of Controls. In the London Metropolitan Region the control began in August 1965, but with retrospective application to 5 November 1964 for some projects, as explained in the first annual report by the Board of Trade under the Act: this report was referred to in the *Board of Trade Journal* of 5 August 1966, page 324. The West Midlands Conurbation was brought within the control from 14 August 1965, while the parts of the South East and West Midlands Planning Regions not already controlled and the whole of East Midlands and East Anglia Planning Regions came under control on 21 July 1966.

Removal of Controls. From 25 February 1969, the East Anglia Planning Region and the predominantly rural areas of the West Midlands and East Midlands Planning Regions were excluded from control. The remaining areas of the West Midlands and East Midlands Planning Regions were excluded from control on 16 December 1970. From 18 July 1974 the area comprising of Bournemouth, Christchurch and an adjacent parish which was transferred from the South East to the South West Region as a result of local government reorganisation was excluded from control.

Changes in Exemption Limit. From 27 July 1967, the exemption limit for permits was raised from 3,000 square feet to 10,000 square feet except in the Metropolitan Region. From 25 February 1969 this change was extended to the areas of the Metropolitan Region outside Greater London. The exemption limit in Greater London was raised to 10,000 square feet from 16 December 1970.

Modification of Control. From 1 April 1969, office development permits were in most cases no longer needed for developments within the curtilage of an industrial building for which an industrial development certificate was issued. The figures for the year 1968 included 168 permits of this type, with gross area 2,485,000 square feet (18 per cent of the total area of permits issued) and an area net of relinquishments of 2,103,000 square feet (24 per cent of the net total).

Definitions of Areas. Until 18 July 1974 the South East Planning Region corresponds to the standard region for statistical purposes as defined in the *Board of Trade Journal* of 31 December 1965, page 1567. Central London is the Greater London Conurbation Centre as defined in the General Register Office Census 1961 County Report: London. The Metropolitan Region, an area of some 40 miles radius from the Centre of London, is as defined in Schedule 13 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, as amended by Article 13 of the Local Government, England and Wales (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order 1974: from 1 January 1972 for statistical reasons the Outer Metropolitan Sub-Division (Rest of Metropolitan Region) and the Outer South-East Sub-division (Rest of South East Planning Region) are as defined in the Regional Abstract of Statistics No. 7: the areas defined under the Act are unchanged. From 18 July 1974 the South East Planning Region corresponds to the new standard region adjusted to take account of local government reorganisation, as defined in DOE Circular 69/74.

Area Relinquished. Comprises office floor space relinquished for demolition or change of use to non-office uses.

New companies registered

Below are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during May 1975 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	2,594	—	2,594
Over £100 but under £1,000	76	—	76
£1,000 but under £10,000	1,079	—	1,079
£10,000 but under £50,000	374	—	374
£50,000 but under £100,000	60	—	60
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	57	—	57
£1,000,000 and over	8	—	8
Total number	4,248	—	4,248
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of nominal capital	42,314	—	42,314

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1974 and 1975

	1974		1975	
	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.
January	4,758	27,824	3,648	18,631
February	2,870	81,582	3,442	22,886
March	3,393	21,763	3,440	28,511
April	3,679	50,557	4,944	24,352
May	3,878	36,111	4,248	42,314
June	3,329	29,037		
July	3,730	32,961		
August	3,274	37,822		
September	3,214	36,037		
October	3,481	25,421		
November	3,115	36,422		
December	3,039	21,298		
Total	41,760	436,835		

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Made-up clothing: orders and deliveries

In the three months ended February 1975, deliveries by the clothing industry were provisionally estimated to have been 1 per cent lower than in the preceding three months. Net new orders were 3 per cent higher and orders-on-hand at the end of February were 1 per cent below the end of November 1974 level.

(These comparisons are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.)

Made-up clothing

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1969 = 100		Average 1970 Deliveries = 100		Average 1970 Deliveries = 100	
1968	107		100		97	
1969	100		97		97	
1970	103		102		100	
1971	119		108		104	
1972	125		110		109	
1973	155		123		117	
1974 p	138		113		113	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1973 2nd quarter	175	157	136	129	116	119
3rd quarter	150	158	102	118	115	117
4th quarter	155	155	129	117	120	118
1974 1st quarter	164	171	111	116	107	106
2nd quarter	171	156	122	115	113	115
3rd quarter	135	146	95	109	114	116
4th quarter p	138	141	123	112	116	114
1973 April	155	159	138	136	120	121
May	169	150	141	118	112	117
June	175	157	129	133	117	119
July	161	157	90	117	111	117
August	157	161	97	122	103	116
September	150	158	118	113	130	118
October	159	159	165	129	137	120
November	164	154	141	115	128	120
December	155	155	81	108	95	115
1974 January	166	165	96	111	92	106
February	169	174	122	130	108	103
March	164	171	116	106	122	108
April	171	179	133	130	115	115
May	182	164	134	112	108	112
June	171	156	100	103	117	119
July	154	153	84	110	111	116
August	142	148	85	107	104	117
September	135	146	115	110	128	116
October p	135	138	142	111	134	116
November p	145	139	146	119	123	116
December p	138	141	81	107	91	110
1975 January p	136	136	100	116	102	118
February p	132	137	119	127	123	117

Production in the cotton industry

Statistics issued by the Textile Statistics Bureau show that in the period January-March 1975 the amount of cloth woven was 18 per cent higher than in the same period last year. Production of single yarn decreased by 3 per cent and doubled yarn increased by 10 per cent.

Production in the cotton industry

Annual totals and weekly averages

	Single yarn (†)		Doubled yarn		Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (‡)	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	million kg.				million metres	
1968	171.2	67.5	49.9	52.0	668.2	507.3
1969	166.2	73.2	46.8	60.9	661.5	538.1
1970	158.7	77.4	43.2	57.3	627.6	484.3
1971	133.0	83.3	85.0		559.1	479.8
1972	121.4	81.7	75.4		513.0	469.8
1973	115.4	92.5	82.1		453.2	502.3
1974	101.3	87.7	74.7		409.5	505.3
1973 October*	2.3	2.0	1.7		9.2	10.9
November	2.3	2.0	1.6		9.3	11.0
December	1.7	1.5	1.2		7.0	8.2
1974 January*	1.6	1.4	1.1		6.6	6.8
February	1.7	1.5	1.2		7.1	7.9
March	2.2	2.0	1.6		8.6	10.6
April	2.0	1.9	1.6		8.0	10.5
May*	2.3	2.1	1.7		8.6	10.7
June	2.0	1.9	1.5		9.0	11.2
July*	1.7	1.4	1.3		5.4	7.8
August	2.2	2.0	1.6		8.6	10.8
September	1.8	1.5	1.3		6.8	9.9
October*	2.2	1.7	1.6		9.0	11.4
November	2.2	1.7	1.6		9.5	11.1
December	1.6	1.3	1.2		7.7	8.6
1975 January*	1.8	1.5	1.4		8.2	9.7
February	1.9	1.6	1.5		8.8	10.7
March	1.7	1.3	1.3		8.3	9.7

(†) Spun in the cotton industry. (‡) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarn of cotton and cotton waste. * Average of five weeks.

Letters to the Editor

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Output in the wool textile industry

The volume of production in the industry (as measured by the seasonally adjusted index of production) in March 1975 was 4 per cent lower than in March 1974. Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in the period January-March 1975 woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 12 per cent less than in the same period last year; deliveries of worsted yarn (excluding semi-worsted yarn) were 5 per cent lower. Production of wool and hair tops was 6 per cent less and that of man-made fibre tops was 4 per cent less.

Output in the wool textile industry

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops		Woollen yarn (†)	Worsted yarn (§)	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (‡)		Blankets (†)
		Wool and hair	Man-made fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	million kilos					million sq. metres		
1968	177.5	96.6	36.4	147.4	98.2	135.8	110.6	27.3
1969	174.5	92.0	42.2	142.2	100.5	130.1	109.2	26.9
1970	153.1	79.7	44.6	129.4	97.6	115.5	99.8	24.6
1971	141.2	66.2	36.6	130.7	93.0	101.9	83.9	28.5
1972	152.3	75.1	45.9	130.9	101.6	99.8	83.7	28.8
1973	136.6	62.2	55.9	135.2	100.0	104.0	88.4	30.6
1974	112.6	43.9	54.8	122.5	87.2	92.1	82.6	28.1
1973 1st quarter	40.7	19.9	13.3	36.8	27.8	25.8	24.5	8.6
2nd quarter	34.9	16.6	13.9	33.4	24.6	27.2	21.7	7.3
3rd quarter	29.2	13.0	13.0	29.8	21.8	24.1	19.9	6.7
4th quarter	31.8	12.9	15.6	35.2	25.7	27.2	22.2	8.1
1974 1st quarter	28.4	11.9	13.3	29.5	21.5	22.7	20.9	7.8
2nd quarter	33.6	12.8	15.5	36.7	23.5	25.8	21.2	7.2
3rd quarter	25.9	10.0	14.0	28.0	20.6	23.0	19.4	6.4
4th quarter	24.7	9.1	12.0	28.5	21.6	20.6	21.2	6.8
1975 1st quarter		11.2	12.8	29.4	20.4	17.7	20.7	7.6
1973 October	11.8	4.7	5.5	13.2	9.5	9.7	7.9	2.8
November	11.3	4.8	5.7	12.5	9.1	9.8	8.1	2.9
December	8.7	3.4	4.5	9.6	7.0	7.8	6.2	2.4
1974 January	8.7	3.6	3.8	9.2	6.8	7.4	6.7	2.3
February	8.6	3.6	4.0	8.8	6.9	7.0	6.6	2.9
March	11.1	4.7	5.5	11.5	7.8	8.3	7.6	2.6
April	11.0	4.4	5.9	12.0	8.1	8.3	7.0	2.4
May	10.9	4.2	4.8	12.1	7.6	9.0	7.1	2.5
June	11.7	4.2	4.8	12.6	7.8	8.5	7.1	2.3
July	9.2	4.0	6.1	9.3	7.4	7.6	7.0	1.6
August	7.7	2.5	3.7	9.0	6.4	7.5	5.7	2.3
September	9.0	3.6	4.2	9.7	6.8	7.9	6.8	2.6
October	8.6	3.3	4.9	10.1	8.4	8.2	7.9	2.5
November	8.4	3.0	3.8	9.6	7.2	7.2	6.7	2.5
December	7.7	2.8	3.4	8.8	6.0	5.3	6.4	1.8
1975 January	8.9	3.6	4.3	9.9	7.0	6.1	7.3	2.3
February		3.8	4.2	9.5	6.4	5.6	6.6	2.9
March		3.9	4.4	10.1	7.0	6.1	6.8	2.5

(†) Estimated. (‡) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components. (§) From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn: previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the woollen and worsted yarn headings. In March deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 0.7 million kilos.

Exports of wool textile products

	Total	Wool tops		Yarns		Woven fabrics (‡)		Other wool textile products (†)
	£m.	£m.	Mn. kilos	£m.	Mn. kilos	£m.	Mn. sq. metres	£m.
1968	114.80	23.94	25.44	20.44	14.34	66.14	69.42	4.28
1969	125.41	26.55	26.01	23.32	16.08	71.08	69.46	4.45
1970	117.25	20.38	21.08	23.37	15.85	70.00	62.51	3.50
1971	106.82	16.28	18.66	23.28	15.88	62.57	54.30	4.70
1972	118.49	19.80	20.51	27.28	18.13	66.48	56.32	4.93
1973	172.32	38.06	21.36	36.95	18.28	91.08	60.39	6.24
1974	180.44	26.15	16.15	41.56	15.56	105.84	52.80	6.89
1972 1st quarter	24.72	4.00	4.71	6.06	4.22	13.66	12.14	1.00
2nd quarter	31.35	5.24	5.84	7.61	5.28	17.27	14.41	1.23
3rd quarter	26.41	3.96	4.03	5.81	3.79	15.53	13.27	1.12
4th quarter	36.01	6.59	5.93	7.81	4.84	20.03	16.51	1.59
1973 1st quarter	37.85	9.38	6.31	8.97	5.10	18.25	14.26	1.25
2nd quarter	46.56	11.04	8.10	9.53	4.88	24.48	16.57	1.51
3rd quarter	43.93	9.36	2.81	9.09	4.20	23.89	15.50	1.59
4th quarter	43.99	8.28	4.14	9.36	4.11	24.47	14.05	1.88
1974 1st quarter	45.05	8.55	..	10.47	4.20	24.44	13.50	1.58
2nd quarter	51.23	7.82	..	12.08	4.52	29.52	14.63	1.81
3rd quarter	42.27	4.86	..	9.56	3.43	26.23	12.84	1.62
4th quarter	41.90	4.92	..	9.45	3.41	25.66	11.84	1.88
1975 1st quarter	36.92	5.19	4.04	8.33	3.07	21.79	10.43	1.61

(†) Wool or other animal hair, carded or combed; felts, wholly or partly of wool; blankets: travelling rugs; woollen and worsted fents; and other made-up textile articles, not individually specified in the Export List, of sheeps' or lambs' wool of fine animal hair.

Other commodities of, or containing, wool or animal hair not included in the above table; sheeps' or lambs' wool and fine or coarse animal hair not carded or combed; noils, rags and other waste; carpets; garments; smallwares; knitted or crocheted fabrics; woven fabrics predominantly of man-made fibres containing sheeps' or lambs' wool or fine animal hair.

(‡) Excluding mechanical cloths from January 1970.

Customs notices of interest to exporters

The following Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE.

7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
17 (May 1973)	Arrangements for preferential trade between the Channel Islands and the United Kingdom.
49	Temporary importations: international co-operation.
104	Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.
112	Authorised hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.
112A	Charges for attendance given at private premises at the request of merchants.
118	Samples imported for promoting export trade.
132A	Sugar: cessation of Import Duties and Imposition of Levies under the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC and the Sugar Board Charge.
172	Hydrocarbon Oils: drawback of duty.
207	Re-imported goods: relief from Customs duty and Value Added Tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
221	Process Inwards Relief and Pre-financing of export refunds on products for process.
221A	Section 7 relief: changes in procedure.
221B	Section 7 relief transitional period arrangements: Supplementary procedural changes.
223	Export relief on goods exported in the same state as at import ('Same state section 7 relief').
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer, as an alternative to examination on the quay.
241 (March'75)	European Economic Community: Compensatory, Levy.
275	Documentation of Exports for Statistical Purposes.
290	Export of personal and household effects.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
300	Export reliefs scheduling scheme.
703	VAT – Exports. (Revised November 1973)
704	VAT – Retail Export Schemes. (Revised November 1973)
705	VAT – Tax free sales of motor vehicles to tourists, etc.
750	Community transit – general.
750A	Community transit – list of Offices of Departure, Transit and Destination and Guarantee Offices in the United Kingdom, etc.
750B	Extension of the Community Transit procedures to Austria and Switzerland.
751	Notes on completing Community transit forms T1, T2 and T3.
751A	Notes on completing Community Transit Movement Certificate.
752	Free circulation of goods in the European Communities.
753	Community transit – the simplified procedure for goods carried by rail
754	Documentation for fish caught by British fishing vessels.
755	Community transit – special control procedures.
756	Instructions on the use of loading lists as descriptive parts of forms T1, T2 or T3.
757	Community transit – Pre-authenticated movement certificate form T3L.
774	Hydrocarbon Oils Customs Duties: Additions of *Ad Valorem* Protective Element.
800	EEC Common Agricultural Policy: Customs procedures in respect of export refunds and export licences.
810	EEC Preferences – Free Trade Agreement between the EEC and the EFTA countries.
810A	EEC Preferences – EFTA Countries. Simplification of the documentation system described in Notice 810. Introduction of universal form of movement certificate EUR 1.
812, 812A	EEC Preferences – Turkey.
817 (June 1973)	EEC Preferences – Tunisia
818 (June 1973)	EEC Preferences – Egypt.
819 (May 1973)	EEC Preferences – Cyprus.
821	EEC Preferences – simplified procedure for sending evidence to EEC customers about the origin of goods.
830	Arrangements between Denmark and United Kingdom.

Engineering industries sales and orders (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX)

The provisional trend estimates and seasonally adjusted volume index numbers of engineering sales and orders up to March 1975 are published in the accompanying table. The trend of total sales has remained steady in recent months with both home and export sales little changed. The volume of new home orders has continued to decrease, reflecting the weakness in home investment, while export orders have levelled out in recent months. Order books have continued to decrease in both home and export markets but remain relatively full.

The trend of total sales increased slightly in the period December 1974 to March 1975, with home sales increasing by 1½ per cent but partly offset by a marginal easing-back in export sales. After two years of strong growth, the trend of export sales has continued at about the level reached in the middle of last year. Home sales also have shown little change in the first quarter of this year from the average volume reached in 1974.

Index numbers for the combined engineering industries (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX) (a)

Volume index numbers: Orders-on-hand. December 1970 unadjusted = 100 Net new orders and sales. 1970 average monthly sales = 100

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	New net orders	Sales
Trend estimates									
1973 July	118	138	114	123	140	118	108	134	103
August	121	140	114	125	141	119	112	139	103
September	124	141	114	128	140	118	117	142	103
October	128	139	113	131	137	117	122	144	103
November	131	135	112	133	131	116	126	144	103
December	133	130	111	134	124	114	131	143	103
1974 January	135	125	110	135	117	112	135	142	104
February	136	121	109	135	112	111	140	141	105
March	137	117	109	135	109	110	143	139	108
April	138	115	110	134	107	110	146	135	110
May	138	114	112	133	108	111	148	128	113
June	138	112	113	133	109	112	149	120	115
July	137	110	114	132	109	113	148	111	116
August	136	107	114	131	108	113	147	104	117
September	135	103	113	130	105	112	145	100	117
October	133	100	113	129	101	111	142	99	117
November	131	98	112	127	97	110	140	99	117
December	129	96	112	124	94	110	138	100	117
1975 January	126	94	113	122	92	111	136	100	117
February	124	93	113	119	90	111	134	99	117
March	122	92	113	117	89	112	133	99	116
Percentage change (b) Dec. 1974-Mar. 1975	−5.0	−4.5	0.5	−5.5	−6.0	1.5	−4.0	−1.0	−1.0
Seasonally adjusted									
1969	101	100	97	102	99	99	100	102	91
1970	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100
1971	93	97	101	95	98	101	89	93	102
1972	99	103	101	103	108	105	90	91	92
1973	133	134	113	134	136	117	130	130	102
1974	129	109	111	124	106	111	139	118	113
1973 3rd quarter	125	142	114	128	143	118	117	139	104
4th quarter	133	135	113	134	132	117	130	143	104
1974 1st quarter	136	117	109	133	109	111	143	139	104
2nd quarter	139	119	111	134	114	110	150	132	113
3rd quarter	135	104	115	131	107	114	143	98	117
4th quarter	129	97	112	124	94	109	139	104	117
1975 1st quarter	121	94	113	116	92	112	132	98	116
1973 October	127	131	114	130	130	119	121	135	102
November	131	147	116	133	142	121	127	157	105
December	133	127	109	134	123	111	130	136	104
1974 January	136	126	104	136	119	107	136	143	99
February	136	115	110	135	107	111	139	133	108
March	136	111	112	133	100	115	143	140	106
April	138	120	110	133	110	108	147	146	114
May	139	115	108	134	111	108	149	125	108
June	139	122	114	134	120	113	150	127	116
July	137	97	116	131	94	116	149	106	115
August	136	105	115	130	107	112	146	101	122
September	135	110	113	131	119	112	143	88	115
October	134	102	113	129	99	111	142	108	117
November	131	95	111	127	93	110	141	101	115
December	129	93	111	124	89	107	139	104	120
1975 January	126	94	113	122	93	112	136	94	117
February	124	95	116	119	93	114	134	101	120
March	121	93	111	116	91	111	132	97	112
Oct.-Dec. 1974 (av.)	129	97	112	124	94	109	139	104	117
Jan.-Mar. 1975 (av.)	121	94	113	116	92	112	132	98	116
Percentage change (b)	−6.0	−3.0	2.0	−7.0	−1.5	3.0	−5.0	−6.5	−1.0

(a) All figures are provisional.

(b) For orders on hand, the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest period shown with the corresponding level for the earlier period. The percentage changes have been based on the unrounded values and are given to the nearest half percentage point.

The trend of total new orders has continued to decrease in the first quarter of 1975 but the precise movements of home and export new orders are partly distorted by the effects of the Easter holiday at the end of March. The trend in the volume of home new orders was lower by 6 per cent in the last three months but export orders were only marginally lower, by 1 per cent. The pattern of the seasonally adjusted monthly figures for both home and export new orders in the last three or four months suggest that some levelling out, or at least a reduction in the rate of decline, is now appearing. The levels of home new orders, however, are close to the lowest recorded inflow of new business since the present series of engineering index numbers commenced in 1969.

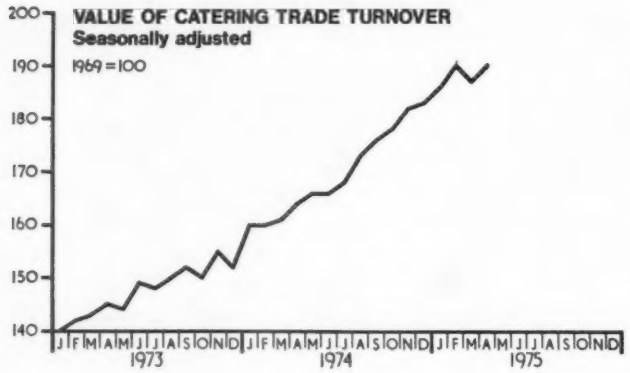
Although total orders-on-hand decreased by 5 per cent between December 1974 and March 1975, with home and export order books both showing similar rates of decline, the levels of orders-on-hand continue fairly high. Orders-on-hand for the home market are 20 to 25 per cent higher than they were in early 1971, when home new orders were previously at a very low level. The volume of export order books at the end of the first quarter were still more than 30 per cent higher than the low levels in each of the years 1971 and 1972.

The revised figures published in this table are based on the Monthly Engineering Enquiry relating to March 1975. The response rate of 80 per cent to the enquiry for March is judged sufficient to justify publication of provisional indices for this month. Taking into account late returns now received for December, January and February response rates for these months were 89, 88 and 87 per cent respectively.

When using the volume index numbers and trends shown in the accompanying table, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the values of engineering sales and orders to constant prices become more acute. Because of these difficulties the relative accuracy of the volume estimates is likely to have been reduced in recent months and studies are currently in hand to ascertain the possible directions and magnitudes of any biasses, which may lead to revisions in due course.

Business Monitor PM 33–36, Engineering (volume indices of sales and orders) is obtainable from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, post free for a subscription of £1.40 per annum. Volume indices are given for sales, orders-on-hand and net new orders for total, home and export markets, for each of the three SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX (mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering respectively).

Turnover of the catering trades in April


VALUE OF CATERING TRADE TURNOVER
Seasonally adjusted
1969 = 100
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1973
1974
1975

The total turnover of the catering trades in the three months' period February to April 1975 was just under 3 per cent more than in the preceding three months, at current prices and after allowing for normal seasonal adjustments. There has been a further slackening in the upward trend compared with earlier months.

Recent percentage increases compared with a year earlier (not seasonally adjusted) for the main kinds of business are as follows:

	All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restuarants cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1974 4th quarter	19	18	15	20	22
1975 1st quarter	19	17	15	20	18
April	12	13	7	14	14

NB. The Easter holiday fell entirely within the March trading period this year, whereas in 1974 it was in April.

Turnover for all caterers in the *three months* February to April 1975 was just over 17 per cent more than in the same period a year ago. The largest increase was of 19 per cent for public houses (the largest component of the all-caterers index). Licensed hotels and holiday camps increased their turnover by 17 per cent whilst restaurants, cafes and fish and chip shops reported an increase of 12 per cent.

TABLE 1 Turnover of all caterers seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1969 = 100

	Value at current prices (turnover in 1969 – £2,533 million)
1969	100
1970	108
1971	118
1972	131
1973	148
1974	170
1971 1st quarter	115
2nd quarter	117
3rd quarter	119
4th quarter	122
1972 1st quarter	125
2nd quarter	128
3rd quarter	133
4th quarter	138
1973 1st quarter	142
2nd quarter	146
3rd quarter	150
4th quarter	152
1974 1st quarter	160
2nd quarter	165
3rd quarter	173
4th quarter	181
1975 1st quarter	188
1974 July	168
August	173
September*	176
October	178
November	182
December*	183
1975 January*	187 r
February	190
March*	187
April	190
1974 November-January 1975	184
1975 February-April	189
Percentage increase	3

† The monthly periods consist of 4 weeks except those marked * which are of 5 weeks. The April 1975 period was the 4 weeks from 6 April 1975 to 3 May 1975; the April 1974 period was the 4 weeks from 31 March 1974 to 27 April 1974. The series are provisionally rebased using the broad results of the large scale inquiry into the catering trades for 1969. The detailed results of this inquiry will be incorporated in a final rebasing in due course. A full report on the 1969 inquiry was published in November 1972 under the title 'Catering Trades 1969: Statistical Inquiry' (HMSO 32p net).

Press and broadcast calls to 01-215 3797/98
Other calls to 01-215 3177.

The metric change

Going Metric **is the quarterly bulletin of the Metrication Board. As the metric change is taking place around us** ***Going Metric*** **provides information of what is happening in Government, in industry, in education.** ***Going Metric*** **is free from the Information Office, J Metrication Board, 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE.**

Wholesale price indices in May

The provisional price index for the home sales of manufacturing industry other than the food, drink and tobacco industries rose by less than 1 per cent to 192.0 (1970 = 100) in May. This is the smallest monthly increase in this index for 18 months.

The increase in the provisional price index for the food manufacturing industries was also smaller than 1 per cent, mainly reflecting higher prices for bacon curing, meat and fish products, and bread and flour confectionery. There was, however, a sharp rise in the price of cigarettes, tobacco and alcoholic liquor in May caused by the change in revenue duty. These increases in duty were mainly responsible for the monthly increase of 2¾ per cent in the price index for the home sales of manufactured products.

The continued decline in the external value of the pound was again mainly responsible for higher prices of crude oil and other imported commodities. These were the main contributors to an increase of 1¼ per cent to 251.4 in the provisional price index of materials purchased by manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco industries in May. The rise of 8 per cent in the provisional index for coal, gas and electricity was caused by higher prices for electricity.

The fall of 1¼ per cent to 186.7 in the provisional price index for

TABLE 1 Price index numbers of materials purchased

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1974				1975	1974				1975				
		1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	May	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr. p	May p
Orders III to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	212.5	213.7	212.9	222.1	220.9	214.0	220.1	223.8	222.5	222.1	218.8	221.9	222.8	225.2
	†Materials	222.0	221.2	219.7	228.2	225.9	221.7	226.5	229.8	228.3	227.8	223.9	225.9	226.7	228.4
	Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity.	122.4	142.7	147.9	164.2	173.3	142.6	161.3	165.1	166.2	167.2	169.5	183.3	185.7	200.9
Orders IV to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries:	223.2	231.2	230.7	237.3	237.3	232.3	236.9	238.2	236.7	237.4	236.1	238.5	239.8	245.1
	†Materials	237.6	243.7	242.4	247.7	246.5	244.9	247.6	248.8	246.7	247.5	245.7	246.4	247.6	251.4
	Materials and fuels purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	182.5	172.1	171.5	187.1	186.7	170.6	181.9	189.7	189.7	188.8	182.7	188.6	189.0	186.7
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	175.4	167.2	165.7	181.1	184.1	165.7	175.4	183.9	183.9	184.5	180.0	187.9	187.8	185.5
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	200.7	214.1	219.3	227.3	230.9	215.4	227.0	227.0	227.8	230.8	230.5	231.3	231.9	234.2
311 and 312	Steel industries	143.2	172.3	183.9	200.4	210.7	172.6	197.4	200.8	203.0	208.7	212.3	211.1	223.6	225.2
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	157.2	177.7	181.2	184.0	197.6	179.1	183.6	184.5	183.9	193.6	197.4	201.7	205.0	208.0
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	160.7	178.9	165.9	163.9	171.0	181.7	163.4	164.8	163.4	168.2	170.3	174.4	177.0	179.1
361	Electrical machinery industry	157.3	177.3	174.0	173.7	184.4	179.3	173.4	174.4	173.2	181.3	183.5	188.4	191.0	194.6
Order XIII	Textile industries	192.2	191.2	190.0	186.4	189.4	190.7	185.8	186.3	187.2	188.5	188.9	190.7	193.6	200.0
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	159.3	167.4	171.9	174.7	176.1	167.6	174.4	174.6	175.0	175.7	176.1	176.4	177.7	179.2
Order XVII	Timber industries	209.2	217.1	218.4	217.0	217.4	217.8	217.6	216.9	216.5	216.7	217.6	218.0	217.6	218.1
481 to 484	Paper industries	157.8	173.0	203.0	215.3	231.8	175.5	213.2	214.8	218.0	231.8	230.6	232.9	236.6	238.0
Order XX	Construction materials	162.2	175.6	179.8	183.9	194.7	176.2	182.2	183.6	185.8	190.8	193.6	199.6	201.2	203.5
Part of Order XX	House building materials	166.0	177.2	181.9	186.9	196.5	177.5	185.3	186.6	188.8	192.8	195.6	201.0	203.1	205.3

† Includes crude oil and coal for carbonising.

Notes on wholesale price indices

1 Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of 13 June 1975.

2 The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. This is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

3 All the index numbers are compiled exclusive of value added tax and (before its abolition) of purchase tax. Revenue duties (on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, alcoholic liquor, matches and mechanical lighters) are included. The duty on hydrocarbon oils is excluded from output price series that cover these products (unless specifically noted to the contrary) but is included in series for materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry.

4 In future greater effort will be made to reduce the likelihood and magnitude of revisions to published firm indices. Firm indices, at all levels of aggregation, will include imputation for items for which there is no current price information. Provisional indices at high levels of aggregation, Table 1 and Table 2, also include imputation for items for which there is no current price information. Additional provisional figures will be published for those indices where there are insufficient returns to allow accurate imputation.

5 Future revisions to firm index numbers will only be published if the revised indices are significantly different. These revisions will only be notified in the full version of the wholesale price index articles, ie those published in April, August and December of each year.

6 **Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division 4, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-215 3549 (engineering), 5216 (chemicals, steel, building materials, etc.), 3548 (textiles, clothing, timber, paper, etc.), 3173 (imported commodities), 3544 Tables 1 and 2 indices.**

CHART 1 (LOG SCALE)

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
(other than food, drink & tobacco)
the latest two months are provisional

CHART 2 (LOG SCALE)

FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
the latest two months are provisional

materials and fuels purchased by the food manufacturing industries mainly reflected lower prices for imported vegetable oils and oilseeds, cereals and tea.

Materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry

The price increase for electricity used by manufacturing industry appeared as the most significant change in many of the indices of materials and fuel purchased by individual sectors of industry.

The higher price of electricity used by the steel industries was partly offset by a fall in the price of steel scrap restricting the increase in the provisional price index in May to less than 1 per cent. Lower prices for several imported vegetable and animal oils reduced the impact of increased costs of crude oil, imported chemicals and electricity on the price index for the chemicals and allied industries to 1 per cent in May.

The prices of raw cotton and wool continued to rise, and together with a sharp increase in the price of mohair, were responsible for an increase of 3½ per cent in the provisional price index for the textiles

TABLE 2 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1974				1975	1974				1975				
		1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	May	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. p	May p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products	138.3	148.9	156.1	164.9	176.0	149.0	162.2	164.8	167.6	173.0	175.9	179.2	182.3	187.3
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	142.3	153.5	162.0	170.9	182.8	153.3	168.6	170.7	173.5	179.5	182.5	186.4	190.2	192.0
	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries	156.9	161.0	165.6	178.0	192.5	160.8	172.4	179.1	182.6	189.2	193.0	195.4	195.7	197.4
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Products of the food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	149.6	154.7	161.2	174.3	190.7	154.7	168.3	175.7	178.9	186.0	191.0	195.2	196.5	198.7
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	135.5	150.3	158.2	167.3	177.4	150.9	165.2	167.0	169.7	174.0	177.0	181.2	184.0	185.5
311 and 312	Steel industries	145.9	179.5	186.4	189.5	220.3	180.9	188.8	189.6	190.1	214.4	220.0 r	226.6	227.6	227.6
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries (1)	136.8	146.9 r	156.3 r	165.7 r	177.0 p	146.5 r	163.2 r	165.6 r	168.3 r	173.5 r	176.8 r	180.8 p	184.8	186.5
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering (2)	138.6 r	148.7 r	159.2 r	168.2 r	181.8 p	149.0 r	165.7 r	168.0 r	170.9 r	177.8 r	182.4 r	185.2 p	189.2	191.5
Order IX	Electrical engineering	131.5	139.9	146.4	153.2	161.2	140.2	151.1	153.3	155.1	158.0	160.6	165.1	167.7	171.0
Order XIII	Textile industries	151.6	160.4	166.5	170.1	172.9	161.0	169.6	170.1	170.5	172.4	173.0	173.3	174.1	175.2
Order XV	Clothing and footwear (3)	133.7	138.9 r	144.0 r	150.0 r	156.8	139.1 r	148.9 r	150.0 r	151.0 r	155.4 r	157.0 r	158.1	158.8	159.9
Order XVII	Timber industries	165.8	174.7	182.0	187.2	194.8	174.7	185.9	187.3	188.5	191.6	195.0	198.0	200.1	201.4
481 to 484	Paper industries (4)	146.4 r	161.9 r	181.3 r	194.4 r	209.4	162.8 r	192.0 r	194.3 r	197.0 r	203.8 r	210.7 r	213.8	216.4	217.6
Order XX	New construction‡	170	180	190	200 p					200 p					

‡ Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter (*Department of Environment*). r revised.

Revised figures – 1974

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep.
(1)				143.9	146.5	150.4	153.2	156.2	159.4
(2)	135.6	138.5	141.7	145.8	149.0	151.4	155.9	159.1	162.5
(3)				137.6	139.1	140.1	142.3	143.1	146.7
(4)	140.4	147.0	151.7	157.3	162.8	165.7	175.3	182.0	

industry in May. This is the largest monthly increase in this index since January 1974.

The rise of ¾ per cent in the provisional price index for clothing and footwear industries in May was mainly caused by higher prices for woven woollen fabrics and worsted fabrics.

Output of broad sectors of industry: home sales

It has been necessary to revise the values published for a number of the price index numbers calculated for the output of broad sectors of industry in 1974. These have been caused by late returns and correction of inaccurate information. A new procedure is being introduced to minimise the likelihood and magnitude of future revisions. (See Notes on wholesale price indices 4 and 5.)

There were few significant changes in the output prices of home sales of the products of broad sectors of industry in May. The provisional price index for the output of the electrical engineering industry rose by 2 per cent in May reflecting higher prices for electrical machinery and domestic electrical appliances.

TABLE 3(a) Commodities produced in the United Kingdom

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1974	1975			
		Apr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. p
101	Coal	181.6	233.2	233.2	294.0	299.6
102/1	Coated limestone roadstone	180.8	223.6	226.5	230.2	231.3
103	Sand and gravel – ex pit or works	138.4	164.3	165.4	167.6	177.2
240	Tobacco	104.3	118.5	118.8	119.7	122.4
262	Motor spirit. Two star (including duty)	148.2	172.4	173.4	172.4	172.4
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs – including duty)*	250.9	294.0	294.0	294.0	294.0
	Derv fuel (including duty)*	142.6	149.9	149.9	149.9	149.9
263	Lubricating oil greases	194.4	201.1	204.7	207.2	208.3
271	General chemicals	154.2	177.1 r	180.9 r	189.0	194.7
272	Pharmaceutical preparations	120.0	142.2	144.9	150.3	152.8
273	Toilet preparations	134.0	150.3	151.7	156.1	157.6
274	Paint	156.3	192.7 r	196.5 r	198.6	199.6
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	154.3	176.3	176.9 p	177.8 p	178.0
279/3	Explosive, fireworks, etc.	152.3	178.2	180.5	181.9	184.8
311/12	Uncoated steel sheets (other than stainless and electrical sheets)	184.1	219.4	220.6	220.6	220.6
	Tinplate	194.2	216.3	216.9	216.9	216.9
	Finished steel (other than sheets, tinplate, forgings and castings) (1)	182.5	223.3 r	228.1 r	230.6	231.3
	Steel sheet piling	193.3	239.1	240.6	240.6	240.6
	Heavy steel bars and sections	194.5	236.1	237.5	237.5	237.5
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	195.2	232.2	233.9	233.9	233.9
312	Steel tubes – other than electric conduit tubes	151.2	199.7	211.7	249.3	249.3
313/2 and 313/4	Iron castings	154.4	201.7	211.6	218.9	224.4
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	148.4	203.6	209.8	237.8	237.8
321	Aluminium: Rolled	142.5	157.4	157.4	157.4	157.4
	Extruded and drawn aluminium products – other than wire	141.2	156.4	156.4	156.4	156.4
	Aluminium: Castings	155.7	178.4	180.9	185.2	186.9
	Aluminium: Forgings	136.4	156.4	160.5	160.5	160.5
322	Brass	199.0	123.1	117.2	118.3	119.1
331	Agricultural machinery	149.6	181.0	183.3	185.4 p	192.8
332	Metal-working machine tools (2)	152.3	195.5	198.2	202.6 p	205.4
333	Pumps, valves, compressors fluid power equipment	145.6	175.7 r	182.1 r	186.7 p	190.1
336	Construction and earth moving equipment	143.9	170.5	172.4	176.2 p	179.6
368	Domestic electrical appliances	124.0	143.5	145.3	150.2 p	153.5
390	Engineers' cutting tools: non-diamond	128.5	146.6 r	153.6 r	155.6	158.5
	Hacksaw blades	134.5	154.7	156.4	156.5	157.1
	Engineers' cutting tools: diamond	126.5	137.9	138.4	147.5	148.3
	Engineers' cutting tools	128.7	146.5 r	152.7 r	155.1	157.7
391	Hand tools and implements	148.8	183.3	185.1	191.0	196.0
392	Cutlery and tableware	147.4	171.4	175.7	177.9	186.6
411	Man-made fibres production	130.7	153.4	152.5	152.2	152.1
412, 414/5 and 415	All spun man-made fibres yarns	154.7	167.1	165.5	165.5	165.8
412	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both	196.0	179.9	176.8	176.7	178.5
413	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	187.8	192.2	191.3	189.1	188.7
	Man-made fibres fabrics in the loomstate	164.3	190.7	189.4	189.4	189.3
414/2	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	194.1	180.9	180.7	182.1	183.7
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	136.1	150.2	150.4	150.4	150.7
419	Carpets and rugs	148.4	167.9	170.2	170.3	170.3
431/1	Leather for footwear	159.7	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.5
441/449	Made-up clothing	134.5	151.9	153.4	153.7	154.1
450	Footwear – including rubber footwear	146.2	165.4	166.6	170.5	171.9
461/1	Refractory goods including bricks	150.9	188.9	197.8	200.2	203.2
461/2	Non-refractory goods, including building bricks	162.2	186.7	195.4	197.8	200.8
	Engineering bricks – *delivered*	199.9	217.6	223.2	223.2	231.7
463/1	Flat glass (including safety and silvered glass)	138.0	155.0	167.6 r	169.4	169.4
463/2	Glass containers	143.2	181.8	187.4	190.6	191.3
464	Cement – *delivered in bulk*	124.7	172.7	172.7	200.7	202.4
471/1	Hardwood – home grown	221.8	224.8	224.8	223.6	223.1
471/2	Building joinery	185.2	207.7	210.4	219.4	222.5
472	Domestic furniture	151.0	172.6	176.6	177.1	178.9
473	Bedding, etc.	160.6	182.3	191.9	194.0	194.2
481	Paper and board	158.6	208.8	212.1	213.7	216.1
	Printings and writings (excluding newsprint)	154.3	207.2	208.8	209.3	211.7
482/1	Carboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	153.7	194.6	206.6	211.5	212.2
483	Manufactured stationery	154.2	197.2	201.0	204.8	210.8
484/1	Wallpaper	149.3	200.7	200.7	210.2	214.1
491/7	Rubber tyres and tubes	143.7	166.8	168.5	172.5	176.5
492	Linoleum and felt base	145.8	167.3	176.1	176.1	176.8

* Index based on scheduled outer zone prices for minimum bulk loads of 500 gallons exclusive of rebates.

(1) 1974 Sept. 189.6 Oct. 191.0 Nov. 191.4 Dec. 192.2

(2) 1974 Jul. 168.1 Aug. 169.8 Sep. 178.1 Oct. 184.1 Nov. 184.5 Dec. 187.5

TABLE 3(b) Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom

1970 = 100

	1974	1975			
	May	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Hides and skins	189.7	128.1	142.5	150.0 p	151.0 p
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	123.7	148.0	148.0	148.0	148.0 p
Copper‡	201.2	89.6	94.0	95.0	91.4
Lead‡	217.9	178.3	177.0	159.5	143.7
Nickel refined delivered§	126.6	160.6	158.3	156.2	156.2 p
Tin, ingot min. 99.75%‡	251.4	205.9	199.3	196.4	194.0
Zinc‡	595.2	268.7	269.3	267.7	261.2
Zinc§	257.9	281.4	281.4	281.4	281.4
Natural rubber	194.1	141.8	144.3	142.5	142.5 p

	1974	1975			
	May	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Sulphur, crude cif (for acid making)	161.1	262.0	262.0	262.0	262.0
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	224.5	164.9	166.1	180.2	190.9
Wool, raw	256.3	184.6	188.4	196.7	209.9 p
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	248.1	228.4	228.7	221.1 p	222.0 p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	234.3	226.9	227.2	226.4	226.4 p
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers) (1)	264.4	246.1 r	244.7	243.7	243.0 p
Woodpulp, imported	163.7	269.6	269.2	277.0	277.0 p

‡ LME settlement price § Producer's price. p = Provisional r = Revised (1) Revised figure for January 1975, 247.5

TABLE 5 United Nations index numbers of world export prices(1)

1963 = 100

	Primary commoditires											
	Total			Agricultural non-food			Non-ferrous metals			Primary commodities and non-ferrous metals (2)		
	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies
1973 1st quarter	156	181	144	153	177	141	174	201	161	157	182	145
2nd quarter	175	194	155	171	189	151	206	228	182	177	196	156
3rd quarter	199	225	169	203	229	172	242	273	205	202	228	171
4th quarter	221	260	197	208	245	185	267	314	238	225	265	200
1974 1st quarter	289	355	268	232	285	215	299	367	277	290	356	269
2nd quarter	293	343	261	232	271	206	342	399	304	297	347	265
3rd quarter	295	351	268	227	270	206	258	308	235	292	348	265
4th quarter	303	364	273	219	263	197	226	271	203	297	357	267
1975 1st quarter(3)	*302*	*353*	*260*	*210*	*246*	*181*	*225*	*263*	*194*	*295*	*346*	*255*
April(3)	*300*	*354*	*259*	*209*	*247*	*181*	*226*	*267*	*195*	*294*	*347*	*254*
May(3)	*295*	*356*	*254*	*207*	*250*	*178*	*216*	*260*	*186*	*289*	*349*	*249*

(1) Published by the UN in terms of US dollars. For convenience the index numbers are also shown in sterling and in terms of purchasers' currencies by converting the dollar index at prevailing exchange rates.
(2) This combined index is not published as such by the UN.
(3) Projections by Department of Industry shown in italics.

Price index numbers of materials purchased

1963 = 100

1965 SIC		1975		
		Mar.	Apr. p	May p
Order III to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	291.9	293.2	296.3
	†Materials	299.0	300.0	302.3
	Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity	243.3	246.5	266.7
Orders IV to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries:	323.5	325.2	332.4
	†Materials	338.5	340.1	345.3
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	235.2	235.7	232.8
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	284.7	285.4	288.3
311 to 312	Steel industries	266.9	282.7	284.7
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	275.6	280.1	284.2
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	268.5	272.5	275.8
361	Electrical machinery industry	278.3	282.0	287.4
Order XIII	Textile industries	216.9	220.2	227.5
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	215.0	216.5	218.4
Order XVII	Timber industries	293.3	292.8	293.5
481 to 484	Paper industries	307.9	312.8	314.6
Order XX	Construction materials	263.1	265.3	268.3
Part of Order XX	House building materials	266.8	269.5	272.5

‡ Includes crude oil and coal for carbonising.

Index numbers of wholesale prices

The index numbers of wholesale prices relating to 1970 = 100 supersede those previously published on the base 1963 = 100. For the convenience of those who use the index numbers in long-term contracts to take account of changes in the costs of materials, the Department of Industry will continue to publish indices relating to materials used in broad sectors of industry on the base 1963 = 100 until December 1975. From April 1973 the index numbers in the accompanying table have been given the month to month movements of the equivalent index in the 1970 = 100 Series. For users of other 1973 based index numbers who wish to continue the series in this way multiplication factors will be provided on request.

The provisional price indices for most of the other sectors of manufacturing industry rose by less than 1 per cent in May.

The graphs accompanying this article are plotted using logarithmic scales. This enables changes in price trend to be seen more clearly. Future articles on the wholesale price indices will also be illustrated by logarithmic graphs.

New titles have been introduced for the five basic series in Table 1 to reduce possible confusion in their interpretation. There are no corresponding changes in the compilation of the indices.

Export pictures

Each week *Trade and Industry* publishes pictures illustrating Britain's export business. Companies with export successes are invited to send in the story, with a photograph showing the goods in manufacture, ready for despatch, or, preferably, on arrival overseas. The story must, of course, reach us while it is still news. Send your news and photographs to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 439, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	16 May 1975
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	This week
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	24 Oct. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcies *see* Insolvencies	
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	30 Jan. 1975
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	13 June 1975
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Census of production (A)	19 Dec. 1974
(amendment)	16 Jan. 1975
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	13 June 1975
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	9 May 1975
insolvencies (Q)	2 May 1975
liquidity (Q)	13 June 1975
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	13 June 1975
Construction work overseas (A)	17 Oct. 1974
EEC economic indicators	30 May 1975
Energy trends (M)	6 June 1975
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	This week
Film industry	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	This week
cinema admissions and takings (M)	6 June 1975
overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
registrations of films (A)	6 Feb. 1975
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	2 May 1975
household consumption (Q)	14 Mar. 1975
Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries (M)	23 May 1975
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	16 May 1975
Foreign trade: industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	18 Apr. 1975
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Hire-purchase business (M)	13 June 1975
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	23 May 1975
N. Ireland index (M)	23 May 1975
Insolvencies in England and Wales (Q)	2 May 1975
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	5 Sept. 1974
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	13 June 1975
investment and earnings overseas (A)	14 Mar. 1975
(amendment)	21 Mar. 1975
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	30 May 1975
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	6 June 1975
production (M)	6 June 1975
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	6 June 1975
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	6 June 1975
estimated figures (M)	13 June 1975
motor trade turnover (Q)	30 May 1975
Office development permits (Q)	9 May 1975
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	11 Apr. 1975
UK overseas trade in 1973	16 May 1974
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	This week
value: analysis of trends (Q)	18 Apr. 1975
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Paper and board production (M)	30 Jan. 1975
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	5 Sept. 1974
Regional selective assistance (M)	6 June 1975
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	13 June 1975
provisional figures (M)	This week
sales, N. Ireland (M)	This week
stocks (M)	30 May 1975
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	11 Apr. 1975
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	23 Jan. 1975
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	30 May 1975
Stocks:	
manufacturers' and distributors' quarterly figures (Q)	13 June 1975
manufacturers' stocks: monthly estimates (M)	13 June 1975
retail (M)	30 May 1975
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	25 Apr. 1975
carpet sales (M)	23 May 1975
cotton industry production (M)	This week
hosiery production (M)	30 May 1975
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	This week
orders and deliveries (M)	21 Mar. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	6 June 1975
wool exports (Q)	This week
wool output (M)	This week
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	This week
overseas travel and tourism (A)	7 Mar. 1975
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	13 June 1975
index numbers (M)	13 June 1975

Departmental organisations, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representations overseas	4 Apr. 1975
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	This week
ECGD local offices	14 Mar. 1975
Guide to Departments	7 Mar. 1975
Official Receivers' offices	21 Mar. 1975
Programme of trade promotions	18 Apr. 1975
Release dates of economic statistics	30 May 1975

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

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Jordans
(41)

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordon
Jordon Electricity Authority
Diesel Generating Plant for New Karak Power Station
Specification Reference: JEA/3430/01

The Jordan Electricity Authority invite tenders for the supply, delivery, erection and commissioning of three 1.5 Mw diesel generator units, operating at a speed of 500 rev/min on heavy fuel, with their associated mechanical and electrical auxiliaries and a 25,000 kg electric overhead crane to be installed in a new power station to be built at Karak in South Jordan.

The specification documents may be obtained by application in writing to the Jordan Electricity Authority, P.O. Box 2310, Amman, The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan accompanied by a cheque for 25 Jordanian Dinars which is non refundable. The documents will be available on or after the 1 July 1975.

The tender closing date will be the 2 September 1975 in Amman. All three units require to be commissioned by the end of 1977. A fixed price contract is required and tenders should be accompanied by a 5 per cent bid bond valid for 90 days. The successful Tenderer will be required to provide a 10 per cent Performance Bond valid for 2 years.

The specification documents may also be obtained from Preece, Cardew and Rider, Paston House, 165-167 Preston Road, Brighton BN1 6AF, the Consulting Engineers to the Jordan Electricity Authority for this project. Applications to Preece, Cardew and Rider should be accompanied by a cheque for £35.
(43)

Small Firms Information Centres

Centre	Telephone	Freefone area	Freefone	Telex
Birmingham	021-643 3344	West Midlands	4054	337919
Bristol	294546	South West	9910	449650
Cardiff	396116	Wales	1208	497515
Glasgow	041-248 6014	Scotland	846	779334
Leeds	445151	Yorks/Humberside	5361	557687
London	01-828 2384	London & South East	2079	917920
Luton	29215	Eastern	372	826115
Manchester	061-832 5282	North Western	6005	667952
Newcastle	25353	Northern	529	537429
Nottingham	49791	East Midlands	4062	377313

Government Sales

Ministry of Defence

3 July 1975 Miscellaneous stores

Location: Memorial Hall (entrance through Central Hall), High Street, Chatham, Kent

Auctioneers: Fuller Horsey Sons and Cassell (Dept. L), 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (tel. 01-248 7954)

The lots on offer include several machine tools, a Jones/Leyland KL 10/10 diesel mobile crane, Conveyancer-Raymond 2,240 lb. lift fork-lift truck, compressors, welding and other generators, pumping sets, lifting and hauling gears, Stilson bolt croppers and other hand tools, ferrous and non-ferrous sheets, tubes, etc. Electronic and electrical spares and equipment. Austins (Gypsy), Ford executive cars, Thames van, Thames 5-ton tipper and landrovers. Various items of service clothing, woollen and mixed rags, blankets, furniture, carpets, rugs, DMS and other boots, shoes, wrist watches, clocks, binoculars, kitchen utensils and numerous other effects.

Catalogues for the above sale, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc., are available from the auctioneer from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 10p (postal orders only).

Do you use statistics?

The Government Statistical Service (GSS) prepares a wide range of reliable and detailed figures on the United Kingdom. It is usually worth checking to see if what you want is available from them. You can see many Government statistical publications at your local public library, buy them from HMSO or refer to the comprehensive collection held at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4N 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368).

A free pamphlet, *Government Statistics – a brief guide to sources*, gives up-to-date contact points in Departments for further information. You can obtain copies from regional offices of the Department of Industry or by writing to the Central Statistical Office Press and Information Service, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ.

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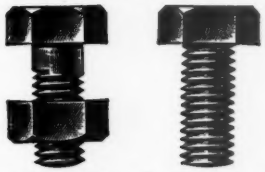

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Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, and films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office covering your area.

Northern: Mr H. G. Roberts, Andrews House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne NEI 4TB (Tel: 27575 – Telex 53277).

Yorkshire & Humberside: Mr T. Cooban, City House, Leeds LS1 4JG (Tel: 38232 – Telex Econ Plan 55472 – message to be prefixed for COI).

East Midland: To be appointed, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1EW (Tel: 46121 – Telex 37572).

Eastern: Mr A. A. McLoughlin, Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2DF (Tel: 58911 – Telex 81187).

London & South Eastern*: Mr R. Dean, OBE, St. Christopher House Annexe, Sumner Street, London, SE1 (Tel: 01-928 2371 – Telex 918881 message to be prefixed for London Region).

Southern: Mr A. S. Poole, Market Place House, Reading RG1 2EH (Tel: 581261 – Telex 848216).

South Western: Mr W. J. D. Irving, MVO, The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2NF (Tel: 291071 – Telex 44203).

Midland: Mr D. C. Boyd, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham B15 1SH (Tel: 021-643 8191 – Telex 33376).

North Western: Mr H. V. Tillotson, MVO, 22nd floor, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BD (Tel: 061-832 9111 – Telex 667830).

Scottish Office: Mr C. MacGregor, MBE, Scottish Information Office, New St. Andrew's House, St. James Centre, Edinburgh EH1 3TD (Tel: 031-556 8400).

Ulster Office: Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast BT4 3ST (Tel: 63011).

Welsh Office: Mr Brian Evans, Director, Welsh Office Information Division, 42 Park Place, Cardiff CF1 3PY (Tel: 28066 – Telex 49327).

* National companies in central London, and particularly those with UK subsidiaries or branches, which require overseas publicity should consult Industrial Section at COI Headquarters: Mr E. Turnbull, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London SE1 7DU (Tel: 01-938 2345 ext. 271 – Telex 915444).

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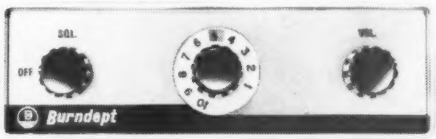

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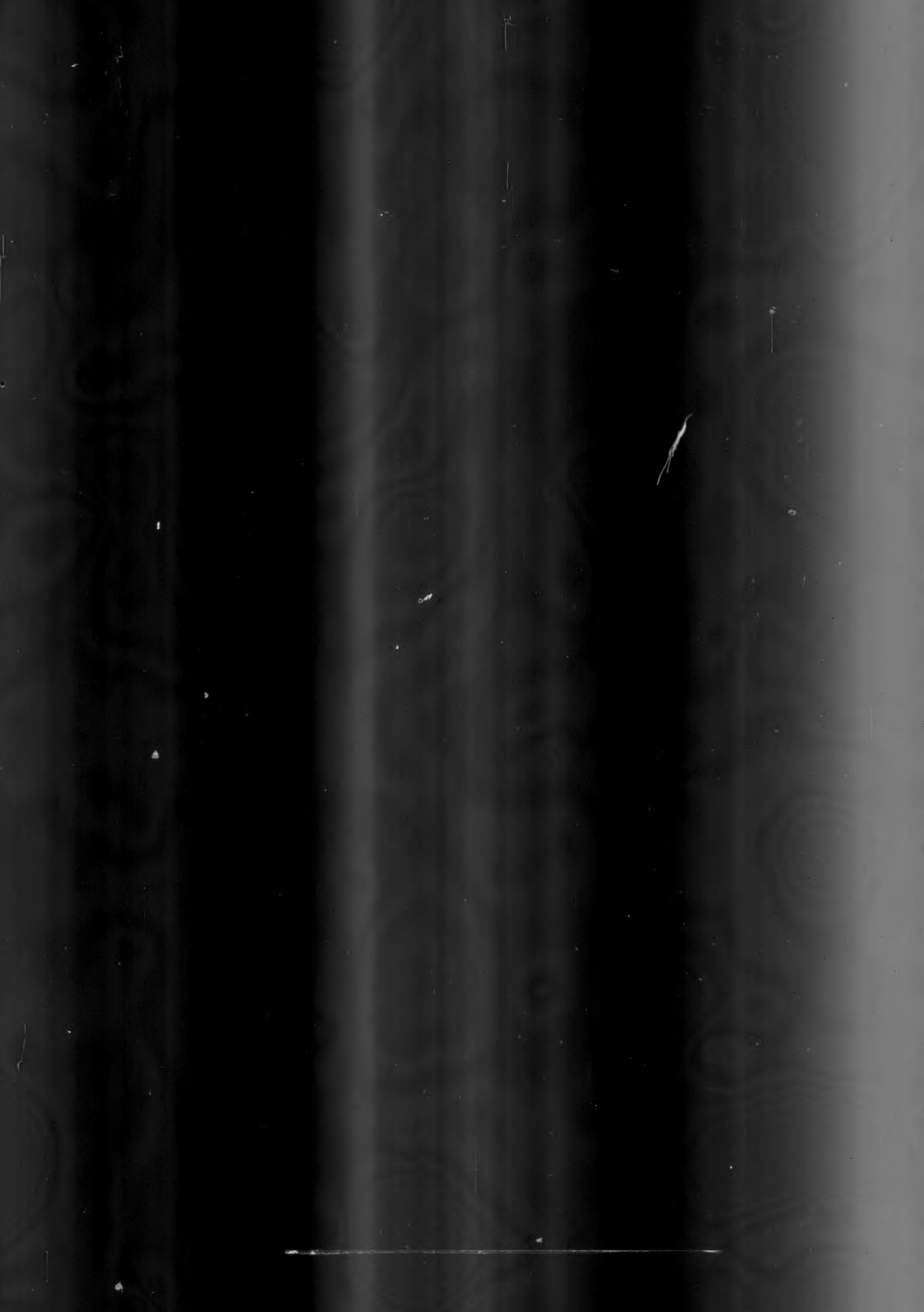
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